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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,419 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 6, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Nizam	2736	500	W. I. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th "
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "
L. Indus	3462	5 0	W. E. Breeze	28th "
— Assam	3036	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	16th July
KHEDIVE.....	3869	600	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA.....	3116	650	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA.....	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	..3557	480	Wm. Russell	....25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	....15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 13, 1885. Agents.

EMPRESS of INDIA will be ready to receive CARGO for ADEN and JEDDAH from the 12th to 28th July.

For rates and particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

OURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

GYMKHANA (*Registered*) BOUQUET.

A DELICIOUS PERFUME.
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2 ; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW INDIAN REMEDIES
FOR
DYSENTERY.

EACH of the following is of proved efficacy, and a choice may be made according to the nature of the case. No ordinary case of Chronic Dysentery will resist their action.

Arrow Root with Bael	Bottle	2 8
Arrow Root with Pomegranate	"	2 8
Syrup of Pomegranate Rind	"	1 8
Syrup of Mangosteen Rind	"	1 8

The following are also very useful in special cases :—

Myrobalan Powder	Bottle	1 8
Spongel Seeds	"	1 0
Fluid Extract of Bael	1-1 and "	2 4
Bael Fruit Preserve	"	1 4

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th July, 188', at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th July, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

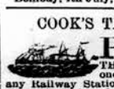
S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Prices.
CANES, with ashwood heads.....each	Rs. 2 0
CANES, with boxwood heads..... "	3 4
BALLS .....per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
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TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls.....Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls..... "	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered" ... "	4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PLAYING CARDS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Prices Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS', round corners.....per pack.	1 12
Do. " ...per doz.	17 0
Do. " and gilt edges per pack.	2 0
Do. " " ...per doz.	19 0
PIONEERS, thin highly-finish- } per pack.	1 8
ed round corners and gilt edges. } per doz.	17 0
PALACE MOGULS, assorted } per pack.	2 0
patterns, best quality..... } per doz.	22 0

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MICROSCOPES.

THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet, Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected, and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
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SYKE'S
STANDARD HYDROMETERS,
expressly manufactured
To comply with the new Abkari Rules,
Consisting of
Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and book.
Complete set Rs. 15-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AIR PUMPS.

	Rs. a.
AIR PUMP, Tate's Double-action ; contains two pistons in one barrel. Length of barrel 16", stroke 8½", Bore 1¼"—7" plate. Brass Clamp to screw on table.....	73 8
AIR PUMP, double barrels, 6½ inches long, 1¼-inch bore, 4½-inch stroke, with 8-inch plate, on mahogany stand, and stopcock between the plate and the barrels.....	100 0
AIR PUMP, double barrels, 7 inches long, 1½-inch bore, and 5½-inch stroke with 8-inch ground plate, on mahogany stand, supported by four pillars with small gauge plate.....	160 0
AIR PUMP, with three barrels, serving either for rapid action at lectures or for more complete exhaustion for researches.....	250 0
AIR-PUMP APPARATUS—	
CLAMPS, Brass.....each	5 0
BALANCE WEIGHT and CORK.....	7 8
BAROMETER TUBE and COLLAR.....	10 0
BELL EXPERIMENT, for illustrating that Air is essential to sound, in mahogany stand	5 0
BLADDER and LEAD WEIGHT.....	7 8
COLLAR and HOOK.....	10 0
FILTERING CUP, or MERCURIAL SHOWER	5 0
GUINEA and FEATHER EXPERIMENT, 3 Falls.....	14 0
Do. do. Tall Glass Receiver for ditto	8 0
MAGDEBURG HEMISPHERES, for illustrating the pressure of the atmosphere.....	12 8
AIR-PUMP RECEIVERS, with knob at top and welt at bottom, accurately ground, diam. 8 inches, ...each.	5 0
Do. do. do. 10 ... "	7 8

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
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1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., import only the best Goods from the leading English Houses, which are manufactured under the Company's own instructions and in accordance with their long and practical experience specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BALLS—The Regulation and Perfect Seamless, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
BATS—Champion, Cork-handled, Double Strung, Pinders Pull Tight and others, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 15.
NETS, with Poles complete, PRESSES, &c., &c.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS—Treacher's 2, 3, and 4 Seam ; Dukes's 2 and 3 Seam.
BATS—Practice, Single, Double, Treble, and All Cane.
BATTING GLOVES, LEG GARDS, STUMPS, and every other necessary.

BADMINTON.	FENCING.	QUOITS.
RACKETS.	FOOT BALL	HORIZONTAL BARS.
BOXING.	GOLF.	BICYCLES.
DUMB BELLS.	POLO.	TRICYCLES.

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PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, COMPENDIUMS, &c., &c.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

CAPTAIN H. MORLAND, 33° A. & A. S. RITE
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA,

TYRREL LEITH, ESQ., 33°
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DISTRICT GRAND MASTER,
BOMBAY AND ITS TERRITORIES UNDER ENGLAND,

And the Lodges working under their respective Jurisdiction.

ON behalf of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those OFFICERS and SEAMEN of the Mercantile Marine who have LOST their LIVES, and to assist the Shipwrecked Crew, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

Special General Dispensations have been granted for Masons under both constitutions to appear in Masonic Regalia.

E. FREEBORN, Grand Secretary, O. A. S. F. in India. | W. H. HUSSEY, D. G. Secretary, Bombay.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.	Part II.
1 Solo Organ ..."Coronation March" .....Meyerbeer. Mr. Johnston.	1 Trio .....Instrumental "Andantino, Rondo Finale .....Keissiger Violin, Mr. Schmuck ; Cello, Mr. Close ; Piano, Miss Schmuck.
2 Recit & Solo..."Rage thou O Angry Storm".....Benedict. Mr. Lamb.	2 Song ....."The wreck of the Hesperus".....Blockley. Mr. Lamb.
3 Song....."Alla Stella Confidente"...Ribaudi. With Violincello Obligato. Mrs. Morland and Mr. Close.	3 Duett ....."The Parting Hour".....Barnett. Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
4 Recitation ..."A Story of the Sea".....R. Fleury. Miss Branson.	4 Solo Violin...."Nocturne, Les Adieux à Vairedie" .....Hauser. Herr Schmuck.
5 Solo Piano ....(a) "Traurueree" (b) "Die Dasidobun ila" Schumann.	5 Song ....."Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep".....Knight. (With organ accompaniment.) Mrs. Morland.
6 Song ....."Come into the Garden, Maud".....Balfe. Mr. Dixon.	6 Serenade ....."Star of my Night".....Plumpton. 7 Trio .....Si Prego .....Burshman. Mrs. Morland, Mr. Dixon. and Mr. Lamb.
7 Solo Horn ....." Adelaide".....Mendelsohnn. Herr Stoeckel.	God Save the Queen.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Accompanists. Messrs. Johnston, Craig, and Vining.

Reserved Seats	...Rs. 4
Second Seats	... " 2
Back Seats	... " 1

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED, where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850.

SORABJI SHAPURJI & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers, Plate, Bar, Galvanized Sheets, Angle and T Iron supplied at the lowest market rates. Engines and boilers Bought and Sold on Commission.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
SEASON'S SHOW OF NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new goods will now be found in every Department suitable for MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING WEAR, and at prices to meet the requirements of all purchasers.

Inspection is respectfully invited. A few of the specialities are referred to below :—

NEW EMBROIDERED ROBES, VELVET, and CHENILLE, SPOTTED SERGES, EMBROIDERED SILKS, MUSLINS, and NUN'S VEILS, FRENCH TWILL "FOULE" and CHEVRON, STRIPED and PLAIN FLANNELS for BOATING and TENNIS WEAR.

Our stock of COTTON FABRICS embrace the latest Novelties in CLOTHS and STYLES suitable for the present SEASON. Amongst other new designs are the "TUFTED," "SHOT," and "SPOT" ZEPHYRS, as well as the NEW STRIPES, etc. SELF COLORED and PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS, in thirty-six Shades.

LACES in all Shades, including the NEW YAK, WORSTED, SPANISH, CHANTILLY, and Ecru piece, Laces suitable for Mantles, and EVENING WEAR.

Many Novelties in RIBBONS, FANS, and FANCY GOODS.

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DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADY'S OUTFITTERS.

EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs. a.
Superior hunting, 2 plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case ..	30 0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob ..	45 0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, 2 plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance ..	55 0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, 2 plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch ..	65 0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH ..	75 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use.	Known throughout India and Burma ..	30 0
Ditto,	ditto, Second quality ..	25 0
Ditto.	ditto, Third quality ..	20 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MARTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE WAVERLEY HOTEL)
NO. 3, RAMPART-ROW, FORT,
IS NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., for nearly 30 years Proprietors of the Hope Hall Hotel, are the present proprietors of it. It has been thoroughly repaired. The Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office, the High Court, the Public Offices, the Railway Stations of both lines, the Apollo-bunder, and Tramway Cars to every part of the towns pass the door every 5 minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbour and Back Bay.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
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Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
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	Mahl Sticks.	

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***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

MONSOON CLOTHING

THORPE & CO.

ARE registering Orders for their CELEBRATED W... CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY to their Order, Taped at the seams, so that they cannot possibly come ...

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SI...

Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all ...
Cap to match the above .. Rs. 3 8 | Leggings pe...
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, w...
rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, ...
Cap to match .. Rs. 6 0 | Leggings ...
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof b...
possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a s...
Leggings to match
Double Dark Blue and Black Twilled Paran...
quality made, will never stick
Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof betw...
ventilated, will last for years
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable
Vulcanized Hand Basins, each

Air Cushions

Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitt...
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Water...
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting...
Children's Beds, etc,
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined p...

THO...
TAILORS ...
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NEW GOVERNMENT OPIUM WAREHOUSE will be OPEN from the 1st AUGUST next, for the storage of all opium legally imported into the Presidency of Bombay.

GEO. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom s House, July 3, 1885.

FOR SALE.

BEST TABLE BRICKS, in lots of 10, 20, and 30 Thou sand each. Apply to the BOMBAY BRICK and TILE FACTORY, Limited, 32, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 360lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD,
(Opposite the old Byculla Hotel).

HAVE OPENED business as Undertakers and Sculptors, and hope by strict attention and care to give satisfaction to the Public, of whom they would ask a share of their kind patronage.

The business is entirely under European management.
Charges, very moderate.
A large assortment of English shrouds on hand.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED.

FOR the Adjutant's Office, Second Regiment, Sind Horse, a thoroughly good WRITER as HEAD CLERK. He must be well up in all the details and routine of an Adjutant's Office, including pay and Musketry returns. He must be prepared to accompany the regiment wherever it may be ordered. Salary to a really competent man Rs. fifty (50) per mensem.

Apply, stating age and with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to

THE ADJUTANT,
2nd Sind Horse, Jacobabad, Upper Sind.
Jacobabad, 30th June, 1885.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of MERWANJI NASERWANJI DUBASH, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifth WEDNESDAY in the month of July, instant, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of one and three quarters per cent.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1885.

J. W. S. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of July, 1885.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
360, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 453 OF 1883.

MUNJEE RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Wittulwady Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
versus
GUNPUT MADHOWJEE and his wife GODAVARIBAI, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in house No.—at Moogbhat lane, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a final decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of April, 1885, it was ordered that the following property described in the decree, dated 3rd October, 1884, should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Moogbhat-lane in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Godavaribai and Gunpuz Mahadoo and other tenants and not as yet assessed by the Collector of Assessment in any number, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-six and four-eighths square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's old No. 152, new No. 1353, old Survey No. 502, and new Survey No. 7573 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Dart of Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Allaodin Jetay Kur, on the west by the passage and beyond that by the house of Rajcoverbai, on the north partly by the ground of Succaram Pandoo Sett and others, partly by the passage and partly by the house of Woonia, widow of Dadoba Sadasiewjee, and on the south by the property of Ba,oo Mohunjee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 23rd day of July, 1885, lodge in my office 4 statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1885.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
PER S. S. "TITANIA."
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

CIGARS.

	Per box	of 100
"QUETAS" Rs.	30	Rs. 3 8
"BUCOS" ,,	35	,, 4 0
"ALS" ,,	40	,, 4 8
"LANTA" ,,	45	,, 5 0

On Application.

RG,
OMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE WYETH COMPRESSED VOICE TABLETS are easily retained in the mouth while singing or speaking. As. 10 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NEW GOODS TO HAND.—Tapestry, Furniture Coverings, Curtains, Cretonnes, &c., JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Must be thoroughly efficient. Apply personally to THOMSON & TAYLOR.

WANTED, a light, single-horse BROUGHAM. Particulars and Price to "G.," care of Messrs Grindlay, Gr om and Co.

FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Druggists, &c., Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of Lo-don, 25, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ROYAL HOME FORT.—Tiffin with Soup, ans. 8. Boarders Rs. 50 per month and Rs. 2 per day. Billiard Game of 51 ans. 4 day and ans. 6 night.

COUGH-KILLER.—For coughs, colds, asthma, sore throat loss of voice, catarrh, and all chest diseases. Ans. 4 per phial.—THOMSON & Co., Kalbadevie.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th, at 7 Humaun-street, best plated ware, knives, spoons, forks, &c. by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Sheffield, &c.

CASH BOXES, CASH BOXES, CASH BOXES, such good-looking, strong and useful boxes are seldom imported at such moderate prices. Come and have a look at these at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES. Send for Price-Lists and Illustrations. PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, at makers' prices, Salford Rotary Pumps, all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy rooms.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. COULSON Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvée Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

A VALUABLE and Central site for business purposes for lease or sale. Early possession. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 8-12 Net Cash.—Y. ALACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

GERMAN BEER, just landed in excellent condition. Pale Lager and dark Bavarian like, Rs. 22 per case of 1 dozens.—Apply to G. FLEMMING, 23, Apollo-street

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RODERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition, Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. Cambodia, Jujubes sweets, fancy stationary and cooking stoves. Prices cheaper than any firm.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENTS WHITE SWEDE GLOVES for evening dress as now universally worn at home, 2 buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived. Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stock, for 1200, 2800 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED for the R. A. Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Only those with experience and capitol need apply. Particulars at the Mess Office, Kirkee, any day between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of UP and DOWN platforms and of the foundations for the Up and Down proposed NEW STATION at Elphinstone-road. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company. Tenders will be received up to the 8th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay 24th June, 1885.

WATER-PROOF SUITS—for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children, cheap and expensive; also SILK UMBRELLAS, just arrived at
HAJEE FBRAHIM BROTHERS,
No. 1, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

A NOVELTY IN INDIA
AT HUMMUM-STREET No. 1
THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR
OF
GENERAL STOCK & NOVELTIES,
too numerous to mention
for
Ladies, Gentlemen & Children.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that all the things will be sold at EXTRAORDINARY MODERATE PRICE at
THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR,
No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from the 1st August, 1885, to 31st July 1886, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1885, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium (each lb. to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned, if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector, in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, June 12, 1885.

NOTICE

is hereby given that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHARAS and MADAT respectively in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from the 1st August, 1885, to 31st July, 1886, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1885, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium (each lb. to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fee which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each tender for Charas must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be returned if the tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to the confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, June 12, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the Executive Engineer Presidency's store-yard Fort, a quantity of cut tree firewood, waste paper, old materials, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Richard Le Mare and, Co. and on account and at the risk of the consignees Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p m., sell by Public Auction at No 7, Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Menesse and Co., Auctioneers, best electro-plated spoons and forks; solid ivory handle table knives and forks, claret and ice jugs, ice pails, biscuit boxes, tea sets, liqueur frames, butter coolers, lock-up cabinets, tea kettles, &c., by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Sheffield, soap, perfumery, eau-de-cologne, lavender, hair oils, powder boxes by Messrs. Roger and Gallet and F. F. Bristow, musical boxes, iron safes fitted with Chubb's lock, and sundry other fancy goods. Also one 18-carat gold crystal case doctor's watch with fly second, good gentleman size; also best English silver watches, glassware, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Basin Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Doongersy Gopjee—

About 390 tons Dukhifield coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, &c. at the G.I.P. Railway Horee-bunder Station.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of lost luggage, unclaimed goods, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
6 cases prints.
8 ,, white nansooks.
7 electroplated teasets and 2 ice pitchers.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. James George Yeend, consisting of silver watch, gold chain, gold rings set with stones, silver studs, silver and copper coins, &c.

On account of the concerned—

3 bales each 180 lbs. seaming twine.

By order of the mortgagee Nakhwa Doming Zoorun and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Borah Peerbhoy Hukinjee.—

Gold ornaments consisting of toolsipatia, jotta, bangles, kan pota, pandri, hira sackli, vale, mandalia, mara, zarmar and sackli, gilt bracelets, necklace and beads, and silver ankles called sackle.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome pony cart.
1 ,, light victoria in good order
1 ,, boat-shaped open carriage suitable for a single horse.
1 handsome office shigram
1 second-hand brougham in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GREY AND WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Chimanlall Purbhodass—

G. P.	148-156	18 bales each about 250 pairs
in diamond	166-7 180-1 185	grey dhoties 48 inch 10 yds.
,,	151-3 168-9	8 bales each about 250 pairs
,,	182-4	grey dhoties 48 in. 11 yds.
,,	213-15	3 bales each about 250 pairs grey dhoties 42 in. 10 yds.
,,	172 —	1 case 249 pairs white dhoties 42 in. 9 yds.
,,	177 —	1 case 160 pairs white dhoties 48 in. 10 yds.
,,	156-60 —	5 bales each about 250 pairs grey dhoties 38 in. 9 yds.
,,	161-65 —	5 bales each about 250 pairs grey dhoties 42 in 9 yds.
,,	192-93-195—	3 bales each about 250 pairs grey dhoties 48 in. 10 yds.
,,	197 —	1 bale 330 pairs grey dhoties 47 in. 6yds
,,	199 —	1 bale 250 pairs grey dhoties 48 in 11 yds
,,	201-3 —	3 bales each about 300 pairs grey dhoties 42 in 6yds
,,	205 —	1 bale 249 pairs grey dhoties 42 in 7yds
,,	208-9 —	2 bales each about 250 pairs grey dhoties 42 in 9 yds
,,	211 —	1 bale 243 pairs grey dhoties 42 in 10 yds

AUCTION SALE of very rich venetian glass flower vases and table ornaments.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

An invoice of very rich venetian glassware, such as very handsome large size flower vases, flower baskets, flower holders, creeper vases, painted gilt flower vases with handles, frosted pattern water jugs with handles, sky glass and ruby milk jugs with handles, green and ruby champagne tumblers, &c.

The above will be sold singly and is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS AND POSTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jaiarrayen Sitaram—

200 tons superior 1st class teak squares and posts.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of stores consisting of articles of provisions, dead stock, &c.

SALE OF DRY GINGER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the warehouse of Meghjee Currumsey near Israel's Buqsid opposite Khoja Gully and on account and at the risk of Ragowjee Laljmjee and Gopaljee Mooljee—

Ex s.s. Kohinar
30 cases Aleppy Dry Ginger.
Ex s.s. Goalpara,
20 cases Aleppy Dry Ginger.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GREY Piece-goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey goods consisting of shirtings, jaconets, madapollams, &c., &c.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church-gate-street, Fort, above Warsaw Hair Cutting Saloon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Neumeyer, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings and chromolithographs, real Persian carpets, a large size ice box with fittings made to order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. NEDERLAND EN ORANGE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers to sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. J. Steiner, Consul for the Netherlands, at the request of Captain A. B. Wierikx and on account of the concerned—

The steamship Nederland en Oranje, registered tonnage gross 2,305 tons, net 1,511 tons, with her engines, masts, sails, yards, boats, &c., as she lies off Mazagon Bunder.

The vessel was built at Amsterdam in 1883, and was launched in December of the same year, and is fitted with 210 horse power engines. She can be inspected by the intending purchasers daily at any time between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The inventory of stores is ready, and can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

The sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctioneers in Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 6th July, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. NISSIM S. EZRA, to SIGN our firm per procuration.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

FOR SALE, PORTABLE and STATIONARY Engines, and Boilers, Steam Hammers, Lathes, Shaftings and Pulleys, Boring Machine, Pumps, Platts Cotton Gins, French Burr Stones, and Frames, Cotton Spinning Machinery of all classes, Reeds and Healds, Throstle, Mule, and Bundling Band, Roller, Washer and Scavenger Cloth, Sizing Flannels, Heald Yarn, &c., on stock. Apply

T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Machinery Agent and General Importer, 45, New Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to ensure buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge, in under the management of a thoroughly practical Kachh Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE—Mr. SHUMSOODIN SOOLAYMANJEE, Bora medical practitioner, having agreed to SELL the undermentioned property, all persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the same or any part thereof, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned attorney to the purchaser at his office, 18 Medows-street, Fort, Bombay, within eight days from the date hereof, in default whereof all such estates, rights, articles and interests (if any) will be deemed abandoned, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1885.

MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE.
Purchaser's Attorney.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land measuring 70 square yards or thereabouts, situated on the east side of and fronting Baba Dhubboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, with the messuages standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 58, and which said land bears Collector's old No. 330, new No. 7616, and old survey No. 1049, new survey No. 1458, and is bounded on the North by the house of Bora Soolamanjee Issajee Sapatia, on the East by the house of Ramjee Goodayker, on the South by the Kharatalao Road, and on the West by the said Baba Dhubboo street.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN & COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MEMBERS.

PRESIDENT.
THE HONOURABLE F. FORBES ADAM.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire., C.S.
Major A. B. PORTMAN.
R. D. MACDONALD, Esq.
HAJI KARIM MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Esquire.
E. T. LEITH Esquire, L.L.M.
NANABHAI BYRAMJI JEJIBHAI, Esquire.
VRIJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esquire.
SECRETARY.
J. GRIFFITHS, Esquire.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Arts and Industries of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened in London, in May, 1886, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of fabrics of all descriptions, jewelery, pottery, woodcarving, metal work, architectural designs and models, paintings, inlaid work, embroideries, &c., &c. &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to London.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to London of all exhibits, and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back to Bombay at the expense of the Committee.

Articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary. All articles intended for exhibition must be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled LONDON EXHIBITION.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description, and price of each artic e should be sent to the Secretary in a printed form which can be obtained on application. All packages must be deliv ered at the School of Art not later than the 1st of December, 1885, after which date no articles will b received.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF FURTHER SECTION OF SOUTH DECCAN LINE.

THE South Deccan Line of the Southern Mahratta Railway between Haspet and Dharwar will open for the conveyance of Passenger and Goods Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of July, 1885.

The Stations on the Section are

Haspet	Bunnikoppa	Annigeri
Munirabad	Harlapur	Dundur
Koppal	Gadag (junction of East and South Deccan Lines)	Hubli
Bhanapur	Halkoti.	Dharwar

The opening of this link will connect the East and South Deccan Lines of the Southern Mahratta Railways and afford communication between all stations on those lines and the G. I. P. (via Hotgi) and Madras Railway (via Bellary).

The following tables show the connection between Mail Trains on the Southern Mahratta, Great Indian Peninsula, and Madras Railways:—

TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

G.I.P.R.	Bombay, G. I. P.	dep.	2-0 p.m.
	Poona	,,	8-0 ,,
	Dhond	,,	10-25 ,,
	Sholapur	,,	3-55 a.m.
	Hotgi Jn.	arr.	4-27 ,,
S.M.R.	Hotgi Jn.	dep.	5-45 a.m.
	Bijapur	,,	10-30 ,,
	Badami	,,	4-8 p.m.
	Gadag (Jn. with S. D. Line)	arr.	7-5 ,,
	Gadag Jn.	dep.	7-35 p.m.
	Hubli	,,	10-16 ,,
	Dharwar	,,	11-15 ,,

TRAIN FROM MADRAS.

	Madras	dep.	5-0 p.m.
	Arkonam	,,	7-30 ,,
	Cuddapah	,,	1-54 a.m.
	Gooty	,,	6-55 ,,
	Guntakul Jn.	,,	8-25 ,,
	Bellary Jn.	arr.	10-20 ,,
	Bellary Jn.	dep.	11-20 a.m.
	Haspet (for Vizianagar Humpi)	arr.	2-7 p.m.
	Do.	dep.	2-40 ,,
	Gadag (Jn. with E. D. Line)	arr.	4-53 ,,
	Gadag Jn.	dep.	7-35 ,,
	Hubli	,,	10-16 ,,
	Dharwar	,,	11-15 ,,

TRAIN TO BOMBAY.

	Dharwar	dep.	2-10 a.m.
	Hubli	,,	3-9 ,,
	Gadag Jn.	arr.	5-40 ,,
	Gadag	dep.	6-15 a.m.
	Bijapur	,,	3-15 p.m.
	Hotgi Jn.	arr.	7-30 ,,
	Hotgi Jn.	dep.	8-5 ,,
	Sholapur	,,	8-42 ,,
	Dhond	arr.	2-10 a.m.
	Do.	dep.	2-25 ,,
	Poona	arr.	4-40 ,,
	Do.	dep.	5-45 ,,
	Bombay	arr.	11-15 ,,

TRAIN TO MADRAS.

	Dharwar	dep.	2-10 a.m.
	Hubli	,,	3-9 ,,
	Gadag Jn.	arr.	5-40 ,,
	Gadag	dep.	6-10 a.m.
	Haspet	,,	10-10 ,,
	Bellary Jn.	arr.	1-0 p.m.
	Bellary Jn.	dep.	2-15 p.m.
	Guntakul Jn.	,,	4-25 ,,
	Gooty	,,	6-13 ,,
	Cuddapah	,,	10-20 ,,
	Arkonam	,,	4-35 a.m.
	Madras	arr.	6-20 ,,

For further information see Time and Fare Tables, or apply to the Traffic Manager or at any of the Company's stations.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Dharwar, 10th June, 1885.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ONE new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.

TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.

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PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator Pain,
A Capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
BSUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, munks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 18 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ...	Rs. 32	0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 35 0	,, 37	0
Goldlack, extra	,, 40 0	,, 42	0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18	0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19	0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20	0
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24	0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...	
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, ...	
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...	
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31	0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 31 0	,, ...	

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15	0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15	0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18	0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...	
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21	0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21	0
Rudesheimer	,, 23 0	,, ...	
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31	0

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a. m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 4th :—Knight of St. George (s), from Port Said. Yesterday :—Clan Allvie (s), from Liverpool ; and Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th :—Sahara (s), for Dunkirk ; Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool ; Hartlepool (s), Hull ; Eastbourne (s), and Bempton (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rhosina entered, and the s. s. Cuba, Sahara, Clan Maclean, Hartlepool, and Eastbourne left, the dock on Saturday.

THE SPEKE HALL FUND.—Mr. C. Lauder, of the Sailors' Home, acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 50 from H. M. J. M. towards the Speke Hall fund.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance during the month of June was 2,400, out of which 412 were new admissions, the daily average being 80.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—At the N. M. Petit Khetwadi branch of this dispensary during June, the daily average attendance was 197·3, and the admissions were 1,561, out of which 395 were admitted for fever.

THEFT.—Poorun Bhowan was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon three separate charges of stealing wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 11, the property of three persons residing at Cammateepoora. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Worlee, on the body of Fanchu De Silva, aged 20 years. Deceased was a native Christian, and the wife of a mill-labourer. Deceased and her husband frequently quarrelled. On Friday night he slapped her on the face. She left the house, and her dead body was recovered from a well on Saturday. A verdict of suicide was returned.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mrs. Connors, residing at Grant Buildings, Colaba, has reported the theft of three gold rings and Rs. 3 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 73, on Friday last from her dressing-table. A servant named Bhowania, who has since absconded, is suspected.—Rustomjee D. Bomonjee, residing at Girgaum-road, has also reported the theft of a watch and gold chain, a purse, and cash, of the value of Rs. 91, from his premises on Friday last. In this case also a servant is supposed to have committed the theft.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A correspondent writes :—The members of this Association are to be congratulated on the evident success attending the second of a series of social gatherings that have lately been instituted through the exertions of the joint secretaries, and the gratified audience assembled in the rooms of the Association last Friday evening had every reason to hope that these entertainments will not be allowed to drop. The difficulty of selection is greater than usual in the case of the Y. M. C. A. entertainments, where the songs and readings must necessarily harmonise with the principles of the Association. The following programme, which met with the approval of the general committee, was the result of much labour on the part of Mr. Carroll, who was indefatigable in searching out and coaching amateurs able and willing to assist in providing for the members, their friends, and the public at large, an undeniably pleasant evening :—Pianoforte solo—Mr. Waite ; solo, Three Maids of Lee, Mr. H. E. Harrington ; Reading, Major Namby, Mr. J. Anderson ; solo, The Nightless Land, Miss Carpenter ; whistling solo, Mr. F. J. Clark ; trio, Winds gently Breathe, Messrs. H. E. and A. F. Harrington, and M. T. Carroll ; recitation, Nothing to Wear, Mr. J. Reed ; solo, Out on the Deep, Mr. A. Harrington ; duet (piano and concertina), Messrs. M. Carroll and H. Fido ; solo, The Lost Chord, Mr. F. J. Clark ; trio, Fairy Elves, Messrs. H. E. and A. F. Harrington, and M. T. Carroll.

A YOUNG SHARPER.—Inspector Ingram charged Devjee Waljee before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday, with having stolen Rs. 125, the property of Sheik Adam Sheik. The accused, a lad of about seventeen years, appears to have gone to the servant of the complainant while he was paying a number of cartmen in a shed at the Prince's Dock. He stated that he had been sent by his master to sew up bags. He accordingly took his seat by Sheik Esoob, and remained in the shed all day. His bearing led the servant, who has been in the employ of the complainant for many years, to believe that his master had appointed the accused as manager or head clerk. During the morning the accused saw that Sheik Esoob had with him a large sum of money. He sent the man out of the shed, and bolted with a heavy purse, containing Rs. 125, mostly in silver. In the place of the purse the thief placed a big stone. He then went at once to the market and bought a large number of articles, consisting of gold-embroidered caps, a pair of English boots, two watches, umbrellas, &c. It was suspected that he would leave Bombay, and two persons accordingly kept a watch at the Musjid station, and there saw him secreting himself in the last carriage of a train. An attempt was made to arrest him there, but the train moved off and took the parties to Thana, where the men took the accused out with all his goods, and brought him back to Bombay. The lad pleaded guilty. Mr. Cooper sentenced him to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

FAIR weather favoured the first match of the Gymkhana season on Saturday afternoon. A fairly strong eleven captained by Challenor played against twenty-four of the members. The latter, captained by Lang, winning the toss, decided to go in. Commencing about half-past two they kept at the wickets till six o'clock. Of the Twenty-four few could stand the tempting slows of Gaddum, which were invariably put up into the hands of the fielders. Gould, W. Baker, and Carnegy alone got into double figures. Carnegy came to the front by his good style and hard leg hitting, by which he obtained three 4's in succession. Subsequently he showed he could trundle the leather to some advantage. The bowling of the Eleven, as will be seen from a glance at the analysis, was on the whole very good, Gaddum took eleven wickets for 68 runs in 43 overs, of which 10 were maidens. Mackbeth took five wickets in the course of 48 balls, at an expense of 15 runs. The wicket was fairly true. The fielding was a little weak at times. The Twenty-four were put out for 141. The Eleven had only half-an-hour's play, during which time they lost two wickets. Their captain ran himself out, and Gaddum had his wickets disturbed by a swift one from Carnegy. Time was called at half-past six, when the total stood at 24 for the loss of two wickets. The match will be continued next Saturday in the afternoon. The following are the scores and analyses :—

TWENTY-FOUR.

Gould, st Challenor, b Gaddum	32
Hartwig, st Mackbeth, b Gaddum	5
Kaye, b Challenor	2
F. Baker, c Penny, b Gaddum	0
G. R. Johnstone, c Prevost, b Gaddum	4
W. Murray, lbw, b Gaddum	0
Thurburn, b Macbeth	8
Rathbone, c Hills, b Gaddum	2
Burder, b Mackbeth	0
Hardie, b Macbeth	0
Gusset, c Jervois, b Gaddum	4
Falkner, lbw, b Mackbeth	5
Searle, b Mackbeth	0
W. Baker, c Penny, b Gaddum	19
Cooper, c Challenor, b Prevost	0
Foote, c Jervois, b Prevost	2
W Lang, b Gaddum	1
Measor, b Challenor	3
Wilson, hit wicket	8
Mardell, b Challenor	5
Carnegy, lbw, b Challenor	18
Nixon, c Hills, b Gaddum	4
Beyts, c Jervois, b Gaddum	2
Christian, not out	6
Extras	11
Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Gaddum	173	68	10	11
Challenor	92	32	9	5
Kerr	16	11	0	0
Mackbeth	48	15	5	5
Prevost	16	4	1	2

ELEVEN.

Challenor, run out	2
Jervois, not out	10
Gaddum, b Carnegy	6
Prevost, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	24

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a General Heathcote, Nusserabad	Mrs Wright, England
Mr M Horrmann, Calcutta	The Misses Wright, England
Mr and Mrs Kugelmann, Calcutta	Miss Nixon
a Mr W H Patterson, Poona	Mr L A Bacheldar, U S, Boston
a Major H S Tandy, Poona	Mr F Place, Bombay
a Mr C Burke, Poona	a Lieut Manduit, England
Capt and Mrs Prior, Mussoorie	a Mr and Mrs Thornton
a Col Forbes, R E	a Mr White
a Lieut-Col Cunningham, Deesa	Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
a Mr A T Pringle, Madras	Mr E L Collingwood, Bombay
a Mr T R Turnbull, Madras	Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
a Mr R E Browne, Poona	a Capt Huseason, s s Cuba
a Mr A S Massay, Madras	Col Woolridge, Bombay
a Mr E A West	Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
a Mr H J Landon, Malegaon	Mr E Minors, Bombay
a Col and Mrs Tweedie CSI, Ajmere	a Mr Rose, Secunderabad
Capt Gwyn	Mr A Flemming, Bombay
Col Wright, Kamptee	Mr F E Durabam, Bombay
Mr V S Steel, Poona	Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr R Dobbie, Fizi	Mr A Go rtz, Poona
Mrs Lee	a Mr F ievy, Switzerland
Mr John Wheal	Mr S Orner, Paris
Mr M Fletcher	a Mr James Crowder
Mr A L Bowen	Mr Charles Brown, Bombay
Mr S Fraser	a Mr Thursby
Mr J E Down, England	Mr John Greenwood, Bombay
	Mr Martin Cohen, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus

APPEAL AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

MR. COOPER, as Revenue Judge, on Saturday delivered judgment in an appeal made by Pandurang Balibhadra, the owner of several chawls in Khandawady-lane, against the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Gunputrao appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Crawford for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Cooper said.—This is an appeal against the Municipal Commissioner for not allowing a one-fifth remission of certain rates, under clause 2 of section 76 of the Municipal Act, in respect of three chawls, Nos. 95 and 96, 97 and 97 A, situate in Khandawady-lane. One chawl, No. 95 and 96, consists of a groundfloor and an upper storey. There are six rooms on the upper storey with small lofts over each. There are six rooms on the groundfloor, which are let to one tenant, Narayen Ramchander Sohani ; and those on the upper storey are let to six separate tenants. Chawl No 97 consists of a groundfloor and two storeys. There are nine rooms on the groundfloor. Two tenants occupy two rooms each, and the other five rooms are let out to separate tenants. There are nine rooms on the first storey, which are similarly let out as the rooms on the groundfloor. The nine rooms on the second storey are let out to separate tenants. Chawl No. 97 A consists of a groundfloor and an upper storey. On the groundfloor are three shops, let out to separate tenants, dealers in grain, who sell their goods there. On the upper storey are two dewankhanas and four rooms. One dewankhana and two rooms have been let out to one Rama Kishna, and the other dewankhana and another room to one Rowjee, and the fourth one to one Dayabhai. Clause 2 of section 76 is—" In the case of any chawl or building let out for hire in single rooms either, &c., the said rates shall be levied on the annual value of each floor, and the landlord of any such chawl or building shall, if he apply, &c., furnish full particulars, &c., be entitled to a remission of one-fifth part of the consolidated rate leviable thereon, provided no landlord of any chawl or building shall be entitled to any such remission for any floor on which any trade or manufacture is carried on, or any goods sold." The wording of this section is express as to the chawl or building, the whole of it being let out for hire in single rooms. It says further that the rate shall be levied on the annual value of each floor, but it does not give the Commissioner the power to treat each floor as a separate property for the purpose of the rates, as clause 1 of the same section gives in regard to flats or sets of apartments. It appears necessary for carrying out the proviso to clause 2 that the rates should be levied on the annual value of each floor. That proviso provides that the landlord shall not be entitled to any such remission for any floor on which any trade or manufacture is carried on or any goods are sold. The first question to decide in this case in respect to these chawls is—Are they let out for hire in single rooms? Now, as regards Nos. 95 and 96, all the six rooms are let out to one tenant, and therefore the chawl is not let in single rooms, and the landlord is entitled to no remission under clause 2. As regards the chawl No. 97, there are four rooms on the groundfloor, which are let out to two tenants who have hired two rooms each. On the first floor four rooms are also let out to two tenants who occupy two rooms each, and though the nine rooms on the second storey are let out separately still the whole chawl within the meaning of the section is not let out to hire in single rooms, and therefore the landlord is not entitled to the remission under clause 2. As regards chawl No. 97 A, on the upper floor one dewankhana and two rooms are let out to one tenant and another room to another tenant, and though the other rooms are let out separately still the whole chawl within the meaning of clause 2 is not let out for hire in single rooms, and therefore the landlord is not entitled to the remission under clause 2. I must therefore dismiss the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—FRIDAY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ACTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

SONABAI vs. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, C.S.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered the judgment in the above case in which the plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the Municipal Commissioner from interfering with certain posts which she had placed in front of her house to prevent it from being damaged by passing carts, and for a declaration establishing her right to re-erect the posts which had been removed. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moreshwar Lakshman, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said :—

The plaintiff, Sonabai, as executrix of Fazul Hubbabai, is possessed of a range of buildings abutting on the Dariasthan-road. That road was formerly about 11 ft. wide, and it is, and has been, for a long time past, much used by carts going to the various bunders of the harbour. In the beginning of last year the Municipal authorities widened it very considerably, so much so that in one of their letters they say that in front of the plaintiff's buildings, it is nearly three times as wide as it was. This, however, is an overstatement, but it is more than twice the former width. No foot-way or gutter exists to serve as a guard for the houses against the carts, and for a long time past it appears that the occupiers of houses in this street had placed, at intervals along their walls, wooden or stone buffers to prevent the buildings being injured by the wheels of the carts. The plaintiff had eighteen of these wooden projections, each 4½ inches thick, placed close to the wall at intervals of six feet. It was admitted by the defendant that the plaintiff had enjoyed the advantage of this protection against the cart-wheels for more than twenty years. It was also admitted that although the statutory power, as regards the removal of obstructions in the streets, had been vested in the Municipal authorities since 1865, no objection had ever been taken to these posts. In the course of the work the defendant's servants either pulled down these pieces of wood, or allowed them to fall down and removed them. The defendant has paid into court Rs. 26 as the value of these posts, and has offered Rs. 30 as compensation from possible damage. But he has refused to allow the posts to be restored on the ground that they were an obstruction to the street traffic. The plaintiff is not content with the money payment, and asks for an injunction to restrain the defendant from interfering with the posts, and for a declaration establishing the right to re-elect them. A well-known Civil Engineer, Mr. Morris, made a report, and gave evidence as regards these posts. He says that other houses in the street use similar protections. He is of opinion that they are necessary to guard against the carts and " their re-erection would cause no obstruction to the public traffic." He also says that one of the plaintiff's houses has been scraped and broken along its entire length, and is of opinion that in time that the stones as well as the plaster of the wall will be injured. This evidence was not contested by the defendant. Any one who has observed the erratic driving of the bullock carts of Bombay must admit that if many of them pass along a street where the houses are not protected by a foot-way or gutter, or such guards as the plaintiff and her neighbours use, there must be constant risk of damage to the walls. The engineer's report shows that even the widening of the road has not saved the houses from the effects of the bad driving. I will now pass from the facts to the law of the case. The power of the Municipal Commissioner to interfere with the owners or occupiers of houses in the streets of Bombay are purely statutory. They are defined by Act III. of 1872, and as regards projections, encroachments, or obstructions erected before the passing of the Act, as was the case in the present dispute, they are laid down in Sec. 195 of that Act. That section empowers the Commissioner to give notice, in writing, to the owner or occupier of the house to remove the obstruction in thirty days. But the projection complained of must be *an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along the street*, and if the projection has been lawfully made the Commissioner must make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by the removal. Now it is quite clear in this case the Commissioner has not acted within the limits of his statutory powers as regards the plaintiff's posts, and the courts have always promptly interfered to keep public functionaries within the strict limits of their statutory powers. It is well established law, that when, by a statute, a particular power is given to do a particular act in a particular manner, the procedure laid down must be adhered to most rigidly, or otherwise the protection of the statute cannot be claimed. But the Municipal authorities maintain that by the payment of moneys into court they have completely exonerated themselves. They have, however, also distinctly and formally intimated by notice, dated 30th July, 1884, that if the plaintiff re-erects these posts they will at once have them removed under Section 195. This notice is to the effect that they consider these posts to be obstructions of the kind which they are empowered by the Act to remove, and they inform the plaintiff that they will at once proceed, under Section 195, if she re-erects her posts. They have thus themselves raised the question of their statutory powers. The notice seems to me to bring the case within the authority of Lord Auckland vs. Westminster Local Board (7 Ch. App. 597). In that case the District Board threatened the plaintiff that if he re-built houses on a certain site, they would, under their statutory powers, have them demolished. The Lords Justices held that an injunction should at once be issued to restrain the District Board from intefering with such building, as their lordships were of opinion that the Board had mistaken their powers, and that the plaintiff was entitled to build. I think following this case I can proceed at once to consider whether these posts would be *an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along the street*. In the first place the defendant has offered no evidence to show that the posts were an obstruction. He merely asserts the fact in his notice of the 30th July, 1884. On the other side we have the evidence of Mr. Morris, the Engineer, who says (1) they are necessary as a protection to the houses, and (2) they do not obstruct the traffic. Next, we have the fact that the posts were there for many years, and although they must have obstructed traffic more when the street was much narrower, if they were an obstruction at all, no objection was ever taken till now when the street is very much wider. Then comes the fact that in the few months during which the posts have not been there the walls have been damaged. Finally, there is the fact of the great amount of cart traffic in this street. The Municipal authorities in their zeal for the public interests that they represent must not forget that private owners have also their rights. The owners of houses in streets crowded daily with cart traffic, where there is no foot-way, ought either to be protected or to be given the right to protect themselves from the damage which the carts cause to their walls. The damage caused is of a continuing character such as cannot be compensated adequately by a money payment. In conclusion, I am of opinion that the Municipal authorities exceeded their powers in the course they adopted. I further think these particular posts are not *an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along the street* within the meaning of Section 195 of the Act. This decision is, of course, only applicable to the facts of this case. In these questions the special circumstances on which the decision has to be founded are never precisely similar, and I must not be taken to have, in any way, founded a precedent in favour of a general right of house-occupiers to place posts in front of their houses. In the present case the Municipal authorities have been wrong in their mode of proceeding, and have not taken the trouble to offer affirmative evidence as to these posts being a hindrance to traffic in this particular street. At the same time I do not wish to do anything which might tend to diminish their general authority over the streets of Bombay. I cannot, therefore, grant an unconditional injunction or make a general declaration in the plaintiff's favour as might have the effect of depriving the authorities so far as this street goes of their statutory power of street-improvement. But, if they are not willing to provide the plaintiff with any other means of protection against the carts, such as, for instance, a small foot-way, I think she ought to be allowed to re-erect the upright posts against her wall of 4½ inches thick at intervals of six feet, as far as her buildings extend along the street. I will give the authorities a month to consider the matter, at the end of which the plaintiff may apply, if necessary, for a special declaration as to her rights. I think the plaintiff is fully paid for the old posts by the sum paid into the court. The damage done during the absence of the posts, though continually increasing, was admitted to be small. In the absence of evidence as to what it should be, I think it will be fully compensated by the Rs. 30 offered. As the payment into court and the offer of money compensation are not sufficient answers to the suit, the defendant must pay the cost.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE JEWELLERY FRAUDS.

NARAYEN MATHOORADAS, a respectable-looking Bhatia cloth seller, was again placed at the bar, charged with having on the 22nd April last cheated Meherbai, woman, and thereby dishonestly induced her to deliver to him pearl and diamond necklaces and other jewellery of the value of Rs. 22,000 and certain silver articles of the value of about Rs. 400. Prisoner was further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of the property. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the prosecution ; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinsha, for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Rooshun Ali, a detective jemadar, produced the pass which prisoner had obtained for himself and servant to travel by carriage from Rajcote to Wudhwan. Prisoner arrived at Wudhwan on the 6th May last. On the pass which was found in his pocket, as well as on a carpet bag and portmanteau which he had with him, was the name Thucker Velljee Bhimjee. When witness asked him what his name was, he gave it at once. Witness brought him to Bombay on the 11th May last.

Tattia Luxmon, another detective jemadar, went to the prisoner's house at Jamnuggur, where he found a purse containing 129 large pearls, 200 small pearls, 6 rubies, and 12 diamonds.

Dadabhoy Byramjee, a retired photographer, went to a house in Jamnuggur, where he found a purse containing 65 pearls and a small tin box containing silverware. The house, witness was informed, was the prisoner's.

Sorabjee Cursetjee, a son of the prosecutrix, searched for the prisoner in Bombay for two days, but could not find him. He then went to Wudhwan, and was present when the accused was placed before a magistrate there.

Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Tarrachund, husband of the prosecutrix, said that he knew that the jewellery and the silverware in this case belonged to his wife, who had other jewels besides. Witness generally corroborated his wife's statements as to the jewellery she had entrusted to the prisoner.

Mr. Budroodin cross-examined the witness.

Did you know that Sultan Nawaz Jung's family was in Bombay ?—No, I did not. I read in the newspapers of the Sultan coming and going, but I did not pay any particular attention to the dates.

You know that when Sultan Nawaz Jung was in Bombay in February and March last your wife did give ornaments to the accused to be shown to the Sultan ?—Yes, not to him, but to the ladies of his family.

I suppose you took no particular interest in the matter, but left it more to your wife ?—I left it more to her. I did not consider the prisoner a very respectable man. My wife told me he was a very respectable man, and that she had great confidence in him. I would not have had any difficulty in ascertaining the whereabouts of Sultan Nawaz Jung had I inquired.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, remarked that before they found the prisoner guilty of cheating, they must be satisfied that he had made use of false pretences. It was certainly true—as was remarked by Mr. Inverarity—that it was in the interest of Mr. Jevunjee Hormusjee Guzdar that the charge of cheating should not be made out ; for if it was not proved, then Mr. Jevunjee was perfectly safe in regard to the Rs. 2,700 which he had lent to the accused. At the same time it was equally in the interest of the prosecutrix that the charge should be made out. Nothing was more likely than that the accused called at the house of the prosecutrix on the 21st April, and said that he wanted to show her jewellery to the family of Sultan Nawaz Jung. It was true that the Sultan had come to Bombay and had put up at Mazagon. As there was shortly to be a marriage in the prosecutrix's family, funds were required, and the jewellery was given to the accused to see if he could obtain a reasonable price for it. The Rs. 2,700 obtained by the accused from Mr. Jevuujee Guzdar had not been retained by him, but had been handed over to the prosecutrix.

His lordship summed up the case at considerable length, remarking that if the evidence was believed it would be difficult to find a clearer case presented for the consideration of a jury. In his lordship's opinion, there was no reason why the prosecutrix or her husband or her sons should have made themselves acquainted with the dates of the arrival of the Sultan Nawaz Jung in Bombay, and with his movements. On the 22nd April last the prisoner told the prosecutrix that the Sultan's family had come to Bombay, and on that representation induced her to give him the jewellery for the purpose of being shown to the ladies If the jury believed the evidence of the prosecutrix and her daughter, Dhunbai, they could, in his lordship's opinion, find the prisoner guilty of both counts of the indictment. His lordship saw no reason to distrust the evidence of Meherbai ; and there could be no doubt that false statements were made to her to induce her to part with the property. There was no proof whatever that the Rs. 2,700 which the accused got from Mr. Jevunjee Guzdar had been paid to the prosecutrix. It was not likely that a person in the respectable position of the prosecutrix would deny having received the money if it had been paid to her. Both the prosecutrix and her daughter, while giving their evidence, had certainly impressed his lordship very favourably. They were both extremely intelligent, and their evidence was not shaken in the slightest degree in cross-examination.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said.—Narayen Mathuradas, you have been convicted, on evidence which no one could for a moment doubt to be perfectly true, on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust. The sentence of the court upon you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for four years. You may consider yourself lucky in not being transported for seven years.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the prosecutrix, applied, under section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for an order that the property before the court be returned to his client.

Mr. Budroodin, for Mr. Jevunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, asked that the diamond necklace and diamond ear-rings, on which Mr. Jevunjee had advanced Rs. 2,700, be restored to him.

The judge remarked that the property had never passed out of the possession of the prosecutrix, it having been obtained from her by false pretences.

Mr. Budroodin then asked for an order directing the prosecutrix not to part with the property, so that his client might have time to take further steps in the matter.

The judge declined to put the prosecutrix under any terms, and directed that the property be restored to her.

OLD OFFENDERS.

ABDOOLA HOOSEIN and Gheega Oos[...]man were charged with the theft of a cotton sheet, the property of Hooseinbee, woman. One night, about three weeks ago, prosecutrix went to a liquor-shop, wearing the " chudder " or sheet. She drank some liquor and left the shop, but did not know whither she went. The next morning she found herself in the Fort Police Court chowkey, where a policeman showed her the sheet, which she identified to be her property. It appeared that the two prisoners accompanied the prosecutrix to the footpath near the Crawford Market, where they were found by a policeman about 1 o'clock in the morning. The " chudder " was seen in the possession of the first prisoner by a townsman, and later it was found by the police in the possession of the second prisoner. The jury, by a majority of eight to one, found the first prisoner guilty, and the second not guilty.

His lordship, addressing the second prisoner, said he regretted for the public of Bombay, that the evidence against him was so weak that the jury very properly found that the charge was not brought home to him. He might depend upon it that, if he came up again, he would be transported. He had already been convicted seven times by the magistrates ; and his last term of imprisonment was four years. His proceedings would be watched, and he had better consider whether he should not change his operations for another mode of life. As the jury had found him not guilty, he was now discharged.

His lordship, next addressing the first prisoner, said he had been convicted three times by the magistrates. His sentences were light—the first only seven days, and the last three months. If he was brought up again, he would be transported. He was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning.

BISHOP MEURIN AND HIS " SILVER WEDDING."

ON the feast of St. Leo, the patron saint of Bishop Meurin, the Roman Catholic population of Bombay availed themselves of the opportunity to express to his lordship their sentiments of respect, gratitude, and attachment. At the same time they celebrated the twenty-fifth year of his lordship's missionary life in India : for, though in 1858, or twenty-six and a half years ago, his lordship first set foot on Indian soil, one year and a half was spent at the Vatican Council, the only period Dr. Meurin was absent out of India during that more than quarter of a century of incessant toil. From the narrative of the interesting proceedings in the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* we make the following abstract :—

The festivities began on Saturday when a deputation of the boys of St. Xavier's College led by the Rev. J. Hoene, S. J., their able Prefect of Studies, marched to his lordship's residence at the Fort and were the first to offer their congratulations. Assembling in the parlour they then presented their address, thanking his lordship for his great exertions in behalf of Christian education in general, and more especially for his having established and taken so great an interest in St. Xavier's, and finally making reference to the great good done by him throuhgout the Vicariate. In reply his lordship thanked them for their address, and said it was true he had erected the material building, and had certainly much at heart their welfare, but that with the professors of the college, the Jesuit Fathers, lay the honour of the success of the institution and of the good it accomplished ; for without them he could do nothing. The moral edifice was their erection—to them be all the honour. The pupils of St. Xavier's were succeeded by representatives of the different Convent schools, who came to congratulate his lordship. The Bishop was also presented with an address by the students of the episcopal seminary.

On Sunday morning, although no circular had been issued calling together the Catholic community, the spontaneity and enthusiasm of the congregation admirably displayed itself by the fact that the mere notification from mouth to mouth of the intention of presenting an address to his lordship brought together in the hall of the Fort Convent-school, an assembly thoroughly representative, where the Irish soldiers who had marched down for the occasion from Colaba might be seen standing shoulder to shoulder with the shaved fishermen from Bandora. Not the least interesting feature in the day's proceedings was the address which was presented to his lordship, in the name of the Tamil inhabitants of the city. It was touching to see the native lads in gala dress, joy and respect marked on every countenance, approach his lordship. Their excellent master, Mr. Francis, a former alumnus of the Pondicherry college, read a Latin address. Flowers were in Oriental fashion, placed round the Bishop's neck. His lordship then made an appropriate reply in the Latin language. Those present chaunted a Tamil song, and the proceedings closed, the master leading the boys down to the church, where fervent prayers were recited to the Almighty to pour down blessings upon his lordship's head. Eleven struck and the band of St. Xavier's College again in attendance discoursed sweet music, under the direction of the Rev. Father Spangemacher, S. J., and soon after his lordship entered the hall and was accorded a most enthusiastic greeting.

Mr. John O'Connell then stepped forward, and amid frequent demonstrations of applause, read an address, in which describing themselves a· " Parishioners of churches subject to your lord· ship's jurisdiction in Bombay, Mahim, an· Bandora, who are some of us church warden· administrators of confraternities, members te sodalities of our Blessed Lady of the Immacul· of Conception, members of the town and provin· council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul an tees its several conferences, as also of the commi by for special works, and being animated -day feelings of heartfelt joy at the recollection of paint, being the Feast of your lordship's Patron proach beg most respectfully to be allowed to ap gratu- your lordship to offer you our humble co ardent lations, and to express our sincere and pleased desire that the Almighty may graciously be tour, for to spare your lordship, in health and vi Church many years to come for the welfare of th ct of his in this Presidency." Taking a retrosp is eleva lordship's career, both before and since they were tion to the episcopate they confessed tha d that had literally surprised at the immense go ertions for been effected through his individual e of this Pre the benefit of the Catholic community his lordship sidency. Some of them had known ne 25 years soon after his arrival in India, so was already ago, when, as a simple Priest, he erudition than distinguished no less for consummate of religion. It for his burning zeal in the service a to them to be was a source of no little consolatic ed, revered and connected with one whom they lo k of the Catholic esteemed not only as the "Bulwar n and defender Church in India," as the champi gifted with great of the Catholic Faith, as a Prelate art, but especially and rare qualities of mind and h and affability, that on account of that condescension han anything else, goodness of heart, which more lordship the hearts had succeeded in winning to his p had always been of his flock, to which his lordsl t person, of wealth a father, without distinction ocial status. On his or proverty, of position or nity of Bishop, many lordship's elevation to the di ish Priest in Bandora, who had known him as a Pa Cavel, and Director of as a teacher in the school a Founder of the Society the Seminarists, and as the India, were not a little of St. Vincent de Paul in living the change of surprised in not perc linary course of events, retations which, in the or hange of position. By generally succeeded a would only refer to the way of illustration the men of Bandora, his late case of the poor fishe ways around him as an old parishioners ; flocked a blessing and to hear their friend, to receive his lordship with the accuracy names called by his to his several children. of a father calling ferred to the establishment The address then r of the St. Vincent's Society by the Bishop in 1862 the ordinary work of visiting in Bombay. Besides to the poor at their dwellings, and carrying relief en birth to many special works, this Society has gi are the St. Vincent's Home for the chief of which led and for orphan children, the the aged and crip Institution for boys, Leper Deaf and Dum im, and the Ladies' Association Homes at Belga the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Isabel. T great measure the change which they ascribed i the whole Catholic community. then came ove previously looked upon the Propa- Those who ha cially the Fathers of the Society of Je- ganda, and esp and distrust, began to be reassured ; old sus, with fear adually wore away, and to-day the prejudices g Bombay second to none in the world in Catholics of towards God and their neighbour, and in their duties respect which they yield to their clergy. the love and ot permit to recount in full detail all Time did ip's labours for the spiritual and tem- his lords are of his flock, by the establishment of poral wel ns such, for instance, as the Catholic institutic ciety, the Temperance Society, the Bombay Burial S ce Association and Family Trust Bank, Provide Elizabeth's Home, the St. Isabel's Associa- the St. ladies, the St. Vincent's Poor Home, the tion fo ing Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb Institu- Found r boys, the Devotion of the XIII. Hours' tion f ation, the Retreats for the laity of both sexes, Ador association of the Holy Childhood, the work the vangelisation among the pagans of Ahmedna- of E the contemplated Leper Asylum,—a project gar ich has met with the sympathy of all races in wh mbay, and with the liberal support of Govern- Be ent—and the organization of a fund for the m ection, in time, of a magnificent Cathedral in e this city."

The address was then handed to his lordship by Mr. J. F. Pereira, Deputy Secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. In conclusion they asked permission to have an oil-painting of his lordship for which they intended to subscribe, hung up in the hall of the Cathedral.

Sir Michael De Quadros, Knight Commander of the Portuguese Orders of Christ and the Conception then rose and said :—On an occasion like this when we are all united to do homage and to pay our tribute of affection and respect to the highest dignitary of the Catholic Church in Bombay, I cannot resist the temptation to say a few words, not as an humble member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to which I have the honour to belong, but as a subject of his Grace the Archbishop of Goa, and to assure you, gentlemen, that this hall would have been over-crowded with the subjects of the Portuguese jurisdiction, had it been publicly made known that an address was to have been presented to the revered Bishop, Dr. Meurin, to whom we all owe a great debt of gratitude for his unceasing efforts to raise the moral and social condition of the Catholics of Bombay in general. It is owing to his great exertions in the cause of religion and education ably seconded by the Fathers of that noble order, the Society of Jesus, that the Catholic or Portuguese community of Bombay are now acknowledged and recognised by Government as a class. Hence we see to-day so many Justices of the Peace, Fellows of the University, lawyers, B. A.'s, and Graduates of the University which the Portuguese both in Bombay and Goa could not boast of some twenty-five years ago. I therefore feel that I am only doing what is just in giving expression to our gratitude and good wishes towards his lordship. And should the negotiations now pending between the Courts of Rome and Portugal result in the restriction of the Portuguese jurisdiction to Portuguese territories only, howsoever galling this may be to one's national pride, I think we shall have good reason to congratulate ourselves that we shall have for our Ecclesiastical Chief one who watches over his flock with such paternal solicitude and earnestly looks after the interests of the Catholics, without distinction of jurisdiction, caste or colour, and who is so much respected in Bombay for his learning and piety, not only by Catholics, but also by Protestants, Parsees, Hindoos and all other races,—I mean the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, whom my God preserve " *ad multos annos*." (Applause.)

His lordship, who appeared greatly affected, replied as follows : Mr. O'Connell and Gentlemen :—I find it difficult to reply to the address you have just presented to me because of the many kind expressions you have given utterance to, and because you have looked upon the little done by me with really powerful magnifying glasses. I ought to have the eloquence of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Liberator, whose grandson has, in your name, read the address (applause) to becomingly answer such expressions of overwhelming kindness. It is true I have been now 25 years working amongst you ; for, though I landed in India just twenty-six and a half years ago, I spent one year and a half in Europe on the occasion of the Vatican Council. So, then, you are actually celebrating this silver wedding of my misssionary life in India, and if God spare my life, I shall be equally willing to spend another 25 years of labour amongst you. To do five hundred such works as those you mention would not be hard, with such men as co-operators in every undertaking. Amongst those who have so helped me by their zealous aid in every good work, I must mention, first, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, whose duty, sympathy, vocation and desire urge them on to labour for the welfare of the flocks entrusted to their care. Nor can I omit the names of laymen who have so especially co-operated wherever good was to be done. They are the Dallases, the Vazes, D'Limas, Gonsalveses, Pereiras ; in Poona, the Vieyras and Bocarros, in Karachi, the Noonans, the Duncans, the Rozares, and so many others, that it would take half an hour only to mention their names (applause.) You are unjust to yourselves when you attribute to me the accomplishment of all these works. You give the money ;—it is through your liberality that they are accomplished. It is to you, therefore, the good work is to be attributed. (Cries of " No, No.") A Bishop is at it were married to the church of which he is the Pastor. It is upon this account, I wear this ring upon my finger—this ring which you presented to me on the day of my consecration. And as you co-operate with me so cheerfully in every undertaking, the union makes us a happy family. (Applause.) In mentioning the works of charity and the great good done to the poor, for whose benefit more than a thousand rupees are spent every month, you seem to forget that the money is from your own pockets. The praise you bestow o[...] the good done by the Society of St. Vince I am happy [...] to you. As to the Lepers' Hom be finished within [...] to inform you that it wi at joy when, the Asylum once It will cause us g ian and other lepers will find a opened, both Chri oon learn to appreciate—a home home they will adise to the sufferers of this in- that will be a pa The institution will reflect credit curable malady. s of Bombay as well as on the on the Catholi y of the city. whole commun n to Sir Michael De Quadros, Turning th said : There was a vast amount of Bishop Meurir no in the not remote future, and he work to be d ne aid he had hitherto received to counted on hoped that the Society of St. Vincent effect it. He d increase, and that there would be no de Paul wou at its conference ; that schools would parish with were established to educate the com- be everyw d raise their members to an enlarged munities action where their light might shine be- sphere of fellow citizens. fore their ildren of the school for Deaf-mutes were The ch ught forward, and to the astonishment of now br them actually read a short congratulatory all one to his lordship. Those near the boy could address distinguish a great many words fairly well plainly nced. His lordship was much pleased with pronon nibition, took great interest in the proceedings, the ex alled some of the boys to him asking them and ions himself. They watch the mouth very ques tively, and know by its motions what is said. atte examination over, his lordship drew the Th ntion of those present to the good work it was. att informed his audience that in the Bombay an esidency there were nearly 17,000 deaf-mutes. p remarked that the school and its success were B present but little known ; he hoped, however, that in time it would be an immense benefit to the numbers suffering from this pitiable infirmity.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE *Akhbare Sodagur*, the Guzerati daily commercial paper, does not approve of the new loan being issued in England. The writer says :—To issue a loan in England for the Indian expenditure is a distinct loss to this country. A large sum of money will annually be swept away from India to a foreign country in shape of interest and exchange. It is stated on the other side that the resources of India for the purchase of new loans have been exausted. We deny this. Money is so easy now that the banks advance any amount of cash at 2 per cent. per annum. The rate of Government paper has gone up to 99, and there is a healthy tone pervading the market. This is also the case in the Calcutta market at present, and we have no doubt that had the loan been issued in India this season it would have been easily taken up. The English investors are of course quite willing to take up an Indian loan, as it brings them a handsome return on good security—an advantage which must be offered to India. We think the political associations of India should protest against the innovation.

THE LIQUOR-SELLER'S GRIEVANCES.

ONE of the ridiculous clauses of the Abkaree Act is that the liquor-seller in whose name the license is made out should be present in person in his shop the whole day. If he happens to go out, even for a short time, the shop must be closed, and if he wishes to put another man in temporarily to attend to his duties he must get a special permit to do so. Cannot one get a peg should Mr. Watson happen to be away from the Esplanade Hotel ? Is it necessary to send for Mr. Jeewanjee if a person wants to have a glass at the Great Western. Then wherefore this distinction ? Have not the native liquor-sellers their private work to attend to ? Must not they stir out of the shop ? Do not they know what sickness is ? One liquor-seller is not permitted to give any part of his stock to another liquor-seller even as a loan. It is strange that such a law has been tolerated even a twelvemonth in the British Raj.—*Jam-e-Jamshed*.

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS.

AFTER severely commenting on the differences observed on all railways between European and native passengers, the *Rast Goftar* states :—Taking all things into consideration we do not think that the controversy ought to be prolonged. We do not vindicate Captain Loch's conduct. We consider it arbitrary, but we do not like the continued agitation of the native press. If we accept Captain Loch's statement that the lady was really ill, the fierce discussion tends to assert that a stranger had a perfect right to go and sit with her in the same carriage. Granted that Captain Loch ought to have reserved the carriage, and that he did not do so inadvertently or high-handedly, it does not follow that other passengers, and those too respectable native passengers, should forget the respect due to a lady—a sick lady and without sufficient clothes—and insist on their right to sit with her. Our native contemporaries ask why the sick lady was not put in the carriage reserved for ladies. Let us not forget in that case Captain Loch could not have gone into the same carriage to attend to his sick wife. Before rushing into angry discussion we must coolly consider the state of a sick woman, her wants, her difficulties, and the inconveniences arising from the presence of strange persons. Let us consider what would be the feelings of our own wives and sisters under similar circumstances. Our readers will no doubt admit that in such cases the respect for a lady has higher claims on us than the rights of the law.

A large number of the people think that an undue distinction is kept up even on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between the Natives and Europeans, as regards their treatment by the Traffic Department. Hence the outcry on the subject heard from many native quarters. However, if the correspondence is looked into dispassionately, the subject-matter of it will appear as not at all involving the question of race distinction between natives and Europeans. The refusal of Captain Loch to allow room for Mr. Nanabhai and his son to be made in the carriage already occupied by himself and his wife, was owing to the delicate state of the latter's health and the anxiety of the officer to be near her, if possible, to render her all the assistance she might require during the journey. With this object he offered to reserve the whole compartment to himself by paying for it rather than risk the consequences to the lady, of being separate from her best friend or companion during her indisposition while travelling at night in a railway-carriage. The moment the station-master at Surat accepted the offer of Captain Loch, that officer was all right in occupying the whole compartment, and he was also relieved of the consequences of his first objection to the attempt of the station-master to make room for Mr. Nanabhai and his son. Nor does Mr. Nanabhai find fault with the gallant officer for his conduct. On the contrary he (Mr. Nanabhai) does justice to Captain Loch for the sentiment of respect shown by him towards Mr. Nanabhai's person and social position and for the regret expressed by him at the untoward occurrence which was entirely owing to the fact of his wife's illness. So far the matter may be taken as fairl[...] settled between Captain Loch and Mr. Nanabh[...] without any blame attaching to the former. T[...] as to the question between the Deputy St[...] Master at Surat and Mr. Nanabhai, the oc[...] was such as would have proved trying [...] station-master. It required the exercise of c[...] able tact, forbearance, and discretion. [...] Framjee Sorabjee would appear to have [...] quite so badly as Mr. Nanabhai seems t[...] under the emergency. Mr. Duxbur[...] phatically declared that he does n[...] distinction to be observed on his [...] between the treatment of natives [...] by his subordinates, and tha[...] to stick to the rule for the equal[...] The incident, of which Mr[...] apparently some reason to comp[...] occurrences that unfortunately [...] best regulated large establis[...] thing whatever to do with [...] Loch has candidly disowne[...] ing him. Mr. Duxbury ass[...] will not allow it to hav[...] line as far as he is conce[...]

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

THE glorious uncertainty of cricket is proverbial, but Lancashire was probably not prepared for the beating administered to it by Derbyshire. Going in first Derbyshire could only put together a miserable, 54 the bowling of Watson and Barlow being too good for them. The former secured 6 wickets for 28 runs, and the latter 4 for 17. Lancashire responded with 215, all but three of the team getting into double figures. Being 161 to the bad it was hardly expected that Derbyshire, considering the poor show made in the first attempt, could avert a single innings defeat. But contrary to expectation the visitors played an extraordinary uphill game, and pulled the match literally out of the fire, when it only wanted five minutes of the time of drawing stumps. Cropper 89, Eadie 62, and Sugg 81, helped by the others, raised the Derbyshire total in the second innings to 318, thus leaving Lancashire 158 runs to get to win. But Cropper and Chatterton bowled so well that they dismissed their opponents for 84, thus winning by 73 runs. Derbyshire next antogonised Yorkshire, and had to put up with a single innings defeat, owing to the collapse of the team in the second innings, which was as miserable as the display in the match against Lancashire was brilliant. In the first innings Derbyshire made 103, to which Yorkshire responded with 162. Bates 55 being top scorer. In the second innings the Derbyshire team was disposed of for 53. The result was mainly due to the bowling of Peate, who during the match obtained in all 10 wickets for 45 runs. Kent, it will be remembered, beat Yorkshire some time ago, but was in its turn defeated by Lancashire. Derbyshire by beating Lancashire established its superiority over all three, only to find itself beaten by Yorkshire. Such is the uncertainty of cricket.

The Yorkshire *v.* Middlesex match ended in a victory for the northern county, which, it will be remembered, had scored a first innings of 222 as against 231 by the metropolitan county. In the second innings Middlesex could only obtain 113, Emmett being very useful with the ball and obtaining 5 wickets for 18 runs. Thanks to the effective batting of Hall and Bates, the Tykes obtained the necessary runs for the loss of but half their wickets. Their next [illegible] awaited the Middlesex team in after an exciting finish, they were left [illegible] 12 runs.

Owing to the wet state of the ground the scoring was very low on both sides. Middlesex were lucky in getting rid of the victorious Surrey team in the first innings for but 120. Mr. Read with 45 was the highest scorer. Middlesex in their turn were dismissed for 88, Mr. Webbe, the captain, obtaining 33 runs. Robertson and West, the colt, bowled so well in Surrey's second innings that the team was dismissed for 61. With 94 to get to win the hopes of the Middlesex partisans rose high. The first wicket fell for 18, but when half the wickets were down only 27 runs had been scored. West and Haddow next became partners, and, in spite of bowling changes, took the score up to 73 for the next wicket. Then Horner came to the rescue, and the remaining four wickets cost but eight runs more, Horner's analysis reading 11 overs, 8 maidens, 4 runs, and 3 wickets.

Surrey's unchecked victorious career was doomed to come to an end here, for it had at last to suffer defeat. Playing against Gloucestershire the county obtained 166, mainly owing to a faultless 73 by Mr. Read. The once champion county responded with 129, the great W. G. Grace being responsible for 55. Grace and Woof then bowled so well that the Surrey batsmen were all dismissed for 91, leaving Gloucestershire 129 runs to get to win, which were obtained for the loss of 8 wickets, after an exciting struggle.

The match between Surrey and Oxford University, of which mention was made in the last notes, was left drawn much in Surrey's favour. The county completed its unfinished innings for 424. The University answered with 282, after losing 4 wickets for 35. Messrs. Buckland and Newton putting on nearly 80 runs for the eighth wicket. Following on the dark blues made 178 for the loss of six wickets. Mr. Hildyard playing a very patient innings of 50 not out, while Mr. Newton was again to the front with a dashing 42.

At Cambridge the University met with a rather unexpected reverse at the hands of Sussex, which has shown signs of considerable revival this season. This was the last match of the University on the home ground. The weather interfered with the scoring, which was small. On the first innings the light blues with 86 had an advantage of 11 over the county. Their second venture amounted to 119. Sussex obtained the 131 runs required to win for the loss of 3 wickets only, Mr. F. M. Lucas playing a very creditable innings of 76 not out.

Sussex was not so fortunate in the match against Kent. After obtaining a first innings of 106 against 97 by Kent, Sussex lost five wickets for 27 runs in the second innings. The next wicket put on 41 runs, but when the ninth wicket fell only 89 runs had been scored. But on Juniper, the last man, joining Humphreys an unexpected stand was made, and 66 runs were put on for the last wicket, the total being 155. A victory for Sussex, in the absence of some of Kent's best batsmen from the team, was thought certain. But the Revd. R. T. Thornton and Mr. Hive-Haycock came to the rescue, the former with 59 not out and the latter with 42, and Sussex had to retire defeated by five wickets.

Several minor county matches have been played, with the following results. M. C. C. beat North Hamtonshire by 121 runs. Essex beat Hertfordshire by nine wickets. Cheshire beat Leicestershire by 62 runs. Staffordshire obtained an easy victory over Shropshire by 135 runs.

When the mail left, Notts, the champion county of last year, was engaged with a team which represented England, but in the absence of many representative cricketers it was anything but strong. For want of space we can say very little about the match here, leaving a description of it for the next notes. The latest stage of the game, according to the evening papers, was that Notts had completed an innings for 312, and England had lost four wickets for 81.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. NORDMANN.

THE *Madras Mail* gives some further details of the suicide of Mr. Nordmann. The deceased gentleman had only recently returned from furlough to Europe, whither he had proceeded in June, 1884, while Executive Engineer in the Wynaad. Mr. Nordmann had, for a number of years, been in some of the malarial districts of the Wynaad, where he had contracted fever, and his health being much impaired, he obtained a year's furlough to visit his native land, Germany ; to which place he proceeded with his family. The change does not appear to have done him much good, for he was directed to proceed to London, in order to place himself under the treatment of some of the eminent physicians of the metropolis. He returned to India last month, and was appointed to the North Arcot District. His physical condition not being much improved, he contemplated proceeding to Pondicherry for the benefit of his health, and had written to his brother-in-law, Mr. Leonard, Inspector of Police, Numkul, his only relative in India, to meet him at the French capital. Arriving at Arkonam on Monday, Mr. Nordmann put up at the [...] quarters of that station. He dined at the ref[...]ment room, after which he went upstairs f[...] night. He instructed his boy not to go i[...] room till sent for, as he was tired and w[...] sleep. The servant left his master, and [...] the village, returning at 6 o'clock nex[...] He went upstairs to see if his master [...] but seeing him apparently asleep on [...] not attempt to awake him. About 9 [...] freshment room maty, with Mr. [...] servant, proceeded to the room, [...] door, and found Mr. Nordmann si[...] chair, dead, with a revolver in h[...] the left side of his face covered [...] ing glass was placed in front [...] on one side of him. The S[...] immediately called, and sen[...] the Railway Apotecary w[...] An inquest was held on [...] entered the right temple, [...] eye, and was found stuck [...]

AN ODE ON TH[...]

On the occasion [...] an ode, of which [...] translation, was [...] and distributed [...] His Highness [...] from his [...] And life i[...] skelet[...] In the m[...] the [...] Travel[...] h[...] And [...] W[...]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

ALTHOUGH in Bombay the rains keep light and partial, they are extending over a wider area up-country, and the reports are generally more favourable. This helps to give increased confidence to dealers, who evince more tendency to inquiry, if not to actual business. The telegraphic advices from home, too, point to the possibility of greater activity in our two leading exports, Cotton and Wheat, although too late as regards the former article, at least for Bombay, to derive much benefit.

On the London Stock Exchange yesterday Consols were ⅛ easier, but have to-day recovered again to 99⅞. In Rupee Paper there was an advance yesterday of ⅛ in both Fours and Fours-and-a-half. To-day Fours are further ⅛ higher, but the latter have receded ⅛, the quotations being £77⅞ and £79⅛ respectively. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan yesterday was ⅛ better at 102.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher yesterday. Wheat in Liverpool 1d. to 2d. per cental higher.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday and to-day has been firm in tone, the sales both days being estimated at 7,000 bales. Spot prices have undergone no change, but Americans to arrive yesterday were 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher.

We subjoin the usual weekly statistics of the staple as compared with the corresponding date on the two previous years. The visible supply has only declined 80,000 bales as compared with 98,000 for the same week last year; but the Liverpool stock has gone down 47,000 bales, although the week's takings by the trade only totalled 56,000 bales. For the next three months, moreover, the comparison with last year will almost certainly become more in favour of higher prices, as not only are the ultimate sources of supply at a lower level, but the takings for consumption both in England and on the Continent will probably be larger than the exceptionally small figures of July and August of 1884. It is in the invisible supply, however, that the deficiency is most apparent. A month ago Messrs. Ellison and Co., of Liverpool, taking into account the stocks in the hands of spinners, estimated the decrease at 668,000 bales. If, in addition to this, we take into consideration the large deficiency in the total supply of the manufactured article throughout the world, it will be apparent that the statistical position is exceptionally strong, and unless the rains on this side prove even worse than they promise now, it is difficult to see how higher prices can be averted.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	2,000	5,800	12,000
" Exports to U. K.....	13,000	13,000	9,000
" Coast.....	12,000	3,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	4,670,000	4,719,000	5,883,000
" Exports to U. K. " ..	2,331,000	2,286,000	2,735,000
" " cost. " ..	1,339,000	1,341,000	1,797,000
" Stock in the Ports	289,000	336,000	387,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds.....	1,890,000	2,174,400	2,391,510
" " Surats..	379,0 0	705,100	605,190

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	8 8,0:0	857,290	1,0 7,720
" London	24,000	60,000	56,900
American afloat	32,000	49,000	54,000
East Indian "	52,000	117,000	153,000
	973,000	1,113,290	1,2 1,620
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16d.	5 5-16d.	5d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4 13-16d.	4 7-16d.	4¼d.
Difference.....	¼d.	1¼d.	1¼d.

☞ Our Cotton market here remains without change. The local mills are going on buying from day to day, but exporters have been doing nothing or next to nothing for some time past.

WHEAT is rendered somewhat firmer by the stronger accounts from home. Shippers are willing buyers, but dealers will only sell ready, being afraid to contract forward in the face of light supplies. Prices are unaltered.

SEEDS.—Linseed is in active request, and the price has advanced to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. bazaar terms. Rapeseed is rather tending easier, Brown Cawnpore being available at Rs. 4-14½ per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain very quiet and without quotable alteration. Current rates are:—

	Wheat. Ready.	Wheat. Forward.	Meast. Forward.
Liverpool	17-6d.	18-9d.	20s.
Open Charter	22-6 t.		
London	21-3d.		
Antwerp	22-6d.		
Tri-este-Venice...	30s.		

EXCHANGE has weakened down again by 1-32d. to-day. Actual business has been insignificant, and there is no change in the surroundings of the market. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1 6 2-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1 6 14-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1 6 15-16d.	"
Credits " " "	1 7	"
Francs " " "	2 01.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been very active. Fours opened at Rs. 99½, an advanced to Rs. 99⅝, closing at ¾. Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 101¼.

SHARES are very quiet. In Spinning and Weaving Companies rates are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, dearer cotton being an unfavourable feature in the outlook. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 4,525.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.

Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

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Opposite University Clock Tower,

BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEREIRA—June 21, at Nova Goa, Mrs. Joseph J. Pereira, Photographer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRAEMER—BURTON—June 9, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, Carl Rudolph Richard Braemer, to Harriette Helena (Etta) Burton, daughter of the late Charles William Burton, Esq., Chief Engineer, S. S. Odor.—English, German, and Australian papers please copy.

DEATH.

BROWN—July 4, at "The Retreat," Bellasis-road, Byculla Elsie Dunbar, youngest and dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, of Poona deeply regretted, aged 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

PRIME—July 1, at Madras, the w... Mr. G. Prime, Postal Department, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1885.

THE conflict between the Jain community and the Thakore of Palitana, of which accounts more excited than alarming have reached us during the past few days, reminds us that no State which has Holy Places within its jurisdiction need be at a loss for a cause of controversy. Jains and Brahmins can quarrel over the footprints of Adinath on the Hill of Shatrunjay as hotly as Greeks and Latins have done over the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; and when a Thakore chooses to play the part of a Saladiu—a very mild and a very small Saladin it is true—there is sure to be much heating of blood on both sides. We are in doubt, however, whether this Palitana trouble can really be referred to religious differences, even though the saintly footprints whose mysterious removal has crowned the imputed offences of the Palitana Durbar are claimed on the one side as the relics of the Emancipated Adinath, and on the other as those of Guru Dattatri, a disciple of the 22nd Jain Saint, and a Sivaite. The Thakore, who seems rather too practical a Prince to give his days and nights to the solution of mysteries of that kind, has probably left the esoterics of the controversy to such learned religionists as may be about him. The *zoolum* which His Highness is practising upon the Jains has a purpose very much like that of the *zoolum* which the mediæval governments in Europe practised upon the Jews. We should have heard little or nothing of it if the Jains had been a poor community, or if the Thakore had been a Prince careless about this world's goods. He is his own Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Jains are the sheet anchor of his finance—as Mr. Childers thought the beer and spirit duties might be made the sheet anchor of his. We cannot well reproach him for this. We ourselves—or at any rate John Company—have not been above levying taxes upon the piety of pilgrims in Bengal, and if in the sanctity of Shatranjay, the wealth of its votaries, and the abundant reverence which they pay to the cluster of temples and shrines upon the Palitana hill, the Thakore chooses to see so many financial opportunities, who but the victims of his policy can complain? As he himself says, other princes levy a tax upon pilgrims, and why should not he? As a matter of fact, no one disputes his right except the pilgrims. He is a feudatory Prince, with full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his territory, and our political relations with him would scarcely warrant us in insisting that he should sacrifice so important an element in the revenue of the State as the pilgrim tax. The most we can do is to see that the levying of it shall be free from such provocations as have recently attended upon the levying of the tax. The wholesale arrest of people in the service of the Shatranjay temples, the removal of relics upon which the Jain community evidently set great store, and the hostility which has all along characterised the relations of the Thakore with the Shrawaks are matters upon which representations may properly be made by the Paramount Power. They are British subjects who are thus offended, and while the Government of Bombay will avoid any interference derogatory to the rights of the Palitana Prince, it cannot stand by in indifference to a quarrel in which, at the best, singularly rough justice is being meted out to its subjects.

The Mogul Emperors have passed beyond reach of judgment, or we might hold them responsible for the *zoolum* of last week, and for every quarrel that there has been upon the hill-top since the Thakore began to rule the territory of which Shatranjay forms a part. The *sanad* by which they handed over the sacred mountain to the Shrawaks was something like the commission which the mediæval Pope gave to Henry the Second to conquer Ireland—the original cause of an unending quarrel. Peace would have been secured if the mountain could have been removed a mile or two, and planted within the confines of what is now British territory. For it is clear that the coming of the Gohel Thakore into the country was the beginning of strife. In recent times the occasion of quarrel has usually been the pilgrim tax. The incidents have varied, but the subject matter of the controversy has always been the same. Sixty-five years ago the intervention of the British Political Agent in Kattywar was invoked to decide between the Shrawaks, who complained that the Thakore had unduly increased the tax, and the Thakore who complained that the Shrawaks had introduced Arab guards upon the hill. The result of a careful inquiry into the matter was an award in virtue of which the Shrawaks undertook to pay a fixed sum of four ...sand five hundred rupees a year in lieu of ...lgrim tax, the Thakore on his part cove... to provide protection for the Shatran... ...blishment. Such was the arrangement ...ulated the relations between the com... ...d the Palitana Durbar for more than ...for the most part years of peace ...lgrims and the local authorities. ...s of this peace are not far to ...te had become desperately ...hmedabad Shett, a leader in ...munity, had come to its rescue, and until the present Thakore came to the gadi in 1861 he farmed the revenue, and asserted a controlling influence over Palitana. This goes far to explain the hostility which the Thakore has shown to the community from the beginning of his reign. The Shrawaks, he has all along complained, grew rather too fat upon the resources of Palitana in his father's time, and looked at in the light of that idea his "ecclesiastical policy" becomes intelligible. Undoubtedly there is a fair exchange of hatred between the two parties to the quarrel. Petty annoyances of various kinds, the profanation of things deemed sacred, the ostentatious slaughtering of animals in the presence of the life-conserving Jains, the bringing of false or exaggerated charges against the servants of the community—such are the methods said to be pursued on the one side. And we suspect that if the Shrawaks had the opportunity for paying the Thakore and his people back in their own coin the account would be pretty evenly balanced. The allegations of recent oppression which are made against the Thakur are perhaps a little vague. The latest information from Shatranjay is that the *zoolum* continues—a bulletin which carries its own meaning to the native mind. A good deal, also, has been made of the harassing regulations which have been made for the enumeration of pilgrims, and which appear to entail a double journey to the crest of the higher hill contained within the sacred enclosure. Whatever the precise nature of the vexation may be, it is evident that the Thakore puts as many peas as he can in the pilgrims' shoes, and that he takes good care that they shall not be boiled.

It will probably be found on inquiry that so far as the Thakore is concerned the matter is virtually one of hard cash. He has his grievances against the Shrawaks, and as set forth in two memorials to the Secretary of State in 1874 and 1879, they have a decidedly financial character. His diguity had been touched by the derogation from his rights as a feudatory Chief which had been involved in the commutation of the tax, provided for in an award made by Colonel Keatinge soon after he ascended the gadee. But his Treasury had been touched too. The award gave much less than he thought he was entitled to—much less, in fact, than he is able to derive now from a tax of two rupees per pilgrim. He deals candidly with this part of the controversy. These fees, he says, have been paid from time immemorial, "the amount varying according to the exigencies of the State." The Jains go too far in their opposition to them when they deny that these taxes can be defended on any principle, and that their very existence is an insult to the religion of the community. The Bombay Government have never encouraged this view of the matter. In their many interventions in the controversy they have fully recognised the Thakore's right to the tax, although they have not hesitated to surround it with such limitations as have appeared to them to be necessary. The Shrawaks will waste their efforts if they again endeavour to induce the Government to pronounce, root and branch, against the pilgrim tax. They themselves some years ago suggested a solution of the difficulty which might have been adopted with advantage. They were willing, they told the Bombay Government, to construct a road up the other side of the hill, from Songhur, which would pass entirely through British territory, and so would give them access to the temples without having to pass through the Palitana State. We believe that there is no disposition to renew this offer. But it is no recent record, and it would not be surprising if the Government, when they are approached on the subject this week, should remind the Shrawaks how they themselves have proposed a very effectual way of restoring peace to the Holy Places of Shatranjay. Their present desire, we believe, is that the hill shall be placed under the protection of a representative of the Political Agent in Kattywar, or that, at any rate, all causes arising between the Shrawaks and their employés and the Palitana Durbar should be tried within British jurisdiction. The Bombay Government cannot be congratulated upon having a quarrel of this sort thrust upon them for decision, but the nuisance must be abated, even at the cost of some difficulty.

THE fate of the Copeland Isle shows that ships suffering from "general debility," without proper charts on board, or a working barometer, with no oil for the side lights and no lamp for the captain's cabin, and with no beef in the larder, or sulking in the hull, and no clear conviction in the minds of the officers but that it is an even chance whether the ship reaches her destination or goes to the bottom, do sometimes come to grief, strange as it may appear. Suppose this vessel had been "pursued by favourable winds and smooth seas," she would probably have been now afloat in Bombay harbour, prepared to carry her crew and her cargo over the faithful ocean to Liverpool or London. Do we need a Plimsoll to take the desponding view of things, and move heaven and earth to put an end to the speculation of sending ships to sea, which would probably swim to their destination if they met no angry storm or furious wave on their course? Everything depends on the point of view from which we see these things. Canon Mozley, in his charming book just published, "Towns, Villages, and Schools," unfolds the ethics of the shipping trade as they were understood in an old English port when he was a little boy. According to local opinion the real misfortune was not that ill-found ships would occasionally sink and be no more heard of, but that sometimes they would go on dawdling out a hopeless existence on the surface without rhyme or reason. "A wreck, at the worst, is a thing that cannot be helped," the reverend author philosophically says, "But it is possible to look on the founder of a ship, cargo, crew, and all, with something more than resignation. I don't feel justified in saying that scuttling ships at sea and sending them to the bottom was a recognised trade at Gainsborough, open to respectable Christian men, but I was so early familiar with it that I cannot doubt it was extensively pursued. Outsiders are hardly aware of the facility with which people may slide into the business, or of the circumstances which inevitably create and develop it. There must always be many ships upon the seaworthiness of which it is not easy to pronounce a decided judgment. Indeed, over and over again ships have done good work for many years after condemnation. Ships deteriorate in the hands of their owners, who love them nevertheless. There are also many people who have not the means to purchase a thoroughly sound ship, and who are accordingly fain to put up with a faulty or suspected one. All over the world, cleverness and courage are deemed legitimate elements in speculation. Placed in these doubtful circumstances, possessed of these questionable means, and conversant with nice calculations, there is a large class of men whom it may not be fair to describe as robbers and murderers, even though they may be content to let other people take care of themselves. I always understood that the trade was one that called for great tact; that it required a large discretion to be left to the ship's captain; and that it is not always easy to send a ship to the bottom, even with the best intentions. This is intelligible. The captain knows that his cargo is worthless, that his ship is rotten, and that both are highly insured. He hardly knows whither to direct his course, but it must be to some point where he can save at least his own life, for the cause is not one for martyrdom. But he is pursued by favourable winds, smooth seas, and bright skies, and whether by night or by day he cannot run his ship on the point described, for the case would be too transparent. The ship, too, might only ground, and refuse to break up. Ships have sailed about the Atlantic a whole year, in the situation of the unfortunate Roman who had lost fortune and character, and could not even obtain the opportunity of an honourable death." Well, what is to be done with a ship that refuses to commit suicide? Probably the best course would be for a Government surveyor not only to condemn her, but to see that she is broken up. Evidently it will not do to rely too much on the altruism of every shipowner, or even on the love of life which may linger in the breasts of brave seamen, who are willing to go to sea wherever there is an "even chance" that they may somehow get to the end of their voyage without being drowned.

WE commend to the attention of the Government and of the public the letter which appears in another column under the signature "Pro Bono Publico." It deals with a grievance to which we devoted a leader some time since—the shameful cost of justice as dealt out under the existing system by the High Court, and the ruinous delays which make even the cost seem a matter of secondary importance. We spoke of the High Court system in India generally. Our correspondent confines his attention to the High Court of Bombay. He shows that the average cost of an ordinary long cause tried by that tribunal, amounts to Rs. 3,000, which is the sum the unsuccessful party has, as a rule, to disburse. The statement that in five cases out of ten the lawyers get the oyster and the parties the shells, is a very mild way of putting the matter. There are seven judges sitting five days of the week, giving up the sixth and often the seventh to references and the writing of judgments. But the system is so cumbrous that the arrears cannot be dealt with without the help of an eighth judge. The recently issued Resolution for retrenchment of course makes it impossible to create a new appointment, entailing a monthly outlay of Rs. 3,750, and that form of relief must be renounced under present circumstances. But our correspondent shows very clearly that relief ought not to be sought in that direction, but in that which we have already indicated. The Original Side of the High Court, if not abolished altogether, should be eased of the pressure which now oppresses it, by obliging suitors to carry causes of the simpler kind to the Small Causes Courts, and to a District Judge's Court which ought to be established in Bombay. There is no reason why this Island should not have a district judge as well as the less important districts in other parts of the Presidency. Additional judges could be obtained in the Small Cause Court at a thousand a month, and following the example of recent legislation in England—and in India too for that matter—suitors with cases possessing no exceptional difficulty could be sent for relief to the cheaper and the more rapid tribunal. The more expensive and deliberate machinery of the High Court could then be reserved for special cases and for appeals.

THE new Secretary of State for India has scored an easy victory over the adventurous Radical who opposed his re-election at Woodstock. He has been returned by a majority more than twice as large as that by which he defeated an opponent at the general election, and with Woodstock thus confident in Lord Randolph Churchill he will doubtless conclude that the Empire has declared in his favour. The re-elections are now complete, and though such small boroughs as Woodstock, Eye, and Launceston are not places in which the public opinion of England could most fully declare itself, still the elections in those places—and in a larger degree that at Wakefield, where the Liberals lost a seat by a large majority—are encouraging to the new Government. Their own ranks have been completed by the nomination of Mr. Marriott to the office of Judge Advocate-General. Mr. Marriott is the gentleman who in 1880 was returned at Brighton as a Liberal, who became weak-kneed, got into the habit of deserting his party, and finally had the honesty to throw up his seat, and ask his constituents either to dismiss him or to endorse his ratting by re-electing him. They re-elected him, and he has ever since sat on the Conservative side of the House. Thus ratting brings its rewards, and Mr. Marriott's promotion is probably intended "*pour encourager les autres.*" One only wonders what Lord Brabourne is to get, and Lord Zetland, and some other wandering politicians who surely have claims.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEAR BARAMULLA, JUNE 22.

WE are not able yet to say that our earthquakes have ceased, though no shock has taken place for nearly forty-eight hours; the last was a severe one at five o'clock in the morning. Report has come that further mischief was done by this shock, and that many lives were lost, but no reliance can be placed on the stories current. The place where this mischief has been just caused is some distance away, and the truth cannot be ascertained without visiting the locality. None of the shocks since the first great earthquake on the 30th May, more than three weeks ago, could have produced much damage, though some half-ruined houses may have been thrown down; but they were empty, and so have all houses been during this time, no one having the courage to sleep indoors just yet. If shocks do not occur in the next few days confidence will be comparatively restored, and the recent calamity will live in the memory only, and that is likely to be long lived. Nowhere in the Valley is there a man living who has any recollection of such an earthquake as that now three weeks old, nor can the oldest persons remember hearing from his parents a story like that which may be told of the present disaster.

Without visiting the locality where the severity of the first great shock was felt, it is impossible in Kashmere to get any reliable information as to what really has occurred. I accordingly again went down the river towards Baramulla, making a detour on my way a few miles up one of the tributaries of the Jhelum, and pitching my tent on a fine maidan close to one of the largest villages. Here I obtained reliable information that to the north of this spot very little damage had been done, though in the village near me several houses had been destroyed, and three or four deaths had occurred in consequence. One instance was a particularly sad one. An old woman was living in her house with her only son, a youth whose exertions were her sole support; the house fell and killed the son on the spot, leaving the old woman uninjured. It was piteous to see the poor old creature beating her head and face with her withered hands in helpless agony, lamenting her fate in cries and tears, and this three weeks after the calamity which had made her desolate. The neighbours, she said, had some of them advised her to get some seed and sow it in the ground around her house; but she has no strength to do that, and the fate of the poor old woman might be foretold when the cold weather comes on in a few months.

Leaving this place I reached Baramulla in a few hours, and at once rode some miles, crossing a high hill and getting therefrom a view of the whole locality where the great shock has certainly done more damage than elsewhere. In this locality, extending ten or fifteen miles in each direction, there are some eighty or ninety villages, some containing only five or six houses, others ten or more, and the larger villages fifty houses. The country is extremely pretty: low hills with charming valleys between, and on the crest or slope of each hill was one of these villages, sometimes more than one. But it cannot be said that there is one village anywhere about there now, for they have all been destroyed. A one looks from a height on a clear sunny day the ruined villages may be distinctly seen. The houses, all made of wood, and for that reason better able to withstand shocks of earthquake, have been levelled flat with the ground, and in their fall they buried the inmates and their cattle together, for the custom is to provide accommodation for their cows and sheep under the one roof. The bodies of the inmates were taken out and buried, each in a separate grave. I counted in one spot thirty new graves, in another fifteen; but the dead cattle, instead of being removed, were all burnt together with the ruins of the house where they were killed. In one village where this precaution had not been taken, the bodies of the animals being merely thrown aside, the smell, even after three weeks' exposure, was so great that it was needful to hurry on with all speed. Riding along, the numerous great cracks in the land in all directions, and the landslips on the sides of the hills and the more distant mountains, were very plainly visible. Even on the top of the highest hill I rode over, there were great fissures a foot wide, and in some places these openings had loosened the hold in the soil of the roots of the trees, and several had in consequence fallen; while in the landslips close by trees and everything growing in the land thereabouts had been carried away. On reaching a place about twelve miles from Baramulla where I rested for the night, I ascertained that the official report had put the number of persons killed in about forty villages which form a district at 550. This is correct, doubtless. From these figures we may know that the number of deaths in the other half, which makes another district, is the same; it certainly is not less, judging from the ruined villages in that part that I have myself seen. These 1,100 people have been killed in 80 villages; then 200 have been killed in each of the towns of Baramulla and Sopur, and adding Srinuggur and villages south of that place to a distance of 20 miles, the total number of persons killed by the great earthquake of 30th May last throughout the Valley of Kashmere must be very nearly two thousand.

SRINUGGUR, JUNE 24.

I finished my visit to the country about Baramulla by riding about fifteen miles for the purpose mainly of seeing the spot which report had already made famous, for it was there that the effects of the earthquake were very palpable. I had already seen the desolation caused among the people, but the spot I visited last exhibited remarkable evidence of the force of the great shock of 30th May. For the first ten miles of the ride the land had been cracked and broken up, not a space of one hundred yards being entirely free. The road, or rather mere footpath, was over low hills, well wooded, and the land fully cultivated. The tops of these hills and their sides were split open, and the land and turf thrown up in masses, or sometimes as though a plough had passed over it. About half way from the place I had left, and ten miles from Baramulla, a space of earth, on the side of a hill about 500 feet high, a few hundred yards wide, had apparently sunk about 30 feet. The part untouched showed that there were about five feet of good earth underneath, a hard deposit almost cream-coloured, very much like the bed of a lake. The surface left after this land had sunk was as flat as a billiard-table, and looked at a small distance like ice. What had become of the earth and deposit that formerly lay on the top of this surface was not possible to say; anyhow it had gone. This deposit, which was hardened mud, lay about in blocks, looking as though neatly cut for some purpose. I took away some of the smaller pieces, the size of ordinary bricks, and shall be glad to send one of them to a geologist, if he should be desirous of seeing it. Probably, this deposit may have been at the bottom of the lake, which is generally supposed to have at one time covered the whole valley. On the same hill, a continuation of the cavity referred to, and a few hundred yards away, the earth had been cut through for a depth of quite one hundred feet, and had fallen the land below it having also slipped. Here there was no trace of the peculiar deposit above referred to; the earth was of the same description throughout. In its fall, however, it had carried away several large trees, and for nearly a mile beyond there were huge fissures, cutting the footpath for hundreds of yards, and presenting a remarkable scene of destruction and proof of the exercise of an immense power; for the whole of this destructive action, affecting men and earth alike, was the work of a few seconds. There is no doubt that this great earthquake was one of the most severe and terrible that have ever visited the Valley of Kashmere. The shocks still continue, the average number being three in the twenty-four hours.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN KOLHAPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, JULY 1.

ON Saturday, June 27, the prizes were distributed to the girls of the Kolhapore State School. A number of invitations had been issued by the Lady Superintendent, and were largely responded to: consequently the spacious hall of the Rajaram College was filled to overflowing, whilst the galleries were crowded by the smaller girls of the school. The Dewan, Khan Saheb Moberjibhai, addressed the assembly, pointing to the success attained during the past year. Female education here does seem to be making rapid strides. Four new schools have been opened during the past year, and, as the report shows, both old and new have obtained very satisfactory results. Judging from the number of persons present on Saturday, there seems to be no lack of interest in female education in Kolhapore. After the address there were a few recitations and songs by the girls, and it was very pleasing to hear the tiny little ones lisping out their well-chosen pieces with an assurance and an amount of glee which many a man who has to make his maiden speech might be proud of. After this part of the programme was concluded, Mr. E. Chapman, accompanied by the young Maharaja, ascended the platform, and gave away the prizes to the girls. The whole affair passed off very well indeed, and reflects great credit on those who had the task of carrying out the arrangements.

One feature of the school demands special notice, and that is the training class. It must be a matter of the greatest satisfaction to the Lady Superintendent to report that out of six mistresses at present at work in the schools five have actually been trained in this class; and now that the education of the boys in Kolhapore has been so largely cared for, the suggestion that quarters should be added for the training class should certainly receive the prompt attention of the authorities. The advantage to these future mistresses that would be derived from their being under one roof and under the direct management of a strict but kind superintendent would be invaluable, not only to their mental development, but to their moral training also. The provision a good secluded playground attached would bring out a class of healthy, robust, young women who would be fitted physically and mentally to battle with the strain of daily teaching, and be ornaments to their profession.

The address by the Dewan ran as follows:—"I have been again asked to perform, as I did last year, the pleasing duty of opening the proceedings of this evening by reading a short account of the progress of female education during the year 1884-85, under the management of Miss Little, the Lady Superintendent of the Girls' Schools in the State of Kolhapore. As you are all aware, the principal institution under the immediate superintendence of Miss Little comprises two divisions, viz., the Female Training Class and the Girls' Schools properly so called. The first is attended by 6 with 6 probationers and the second by 169, against 11 and 161 respectively in the previous year, the average attendance of the latter being 115 during the year, against 116 in the preceding year. The training class continues to be a very satisfactory institution. Miss Little, in her annual report, says at the last examination in September out of six girls in the 7th Standard three passed remarkably well. Of those who failed one was allowed another year's study, as she promises well, and had had two years less probation than the others in the same standard. Mr. Wakharkar, Vice-Principal of the Rajaram College, Mr. Thebkar, Gorpadi Lecturer in the Rajaram College, and Rao Saheb Bala Shastre Pandit, Deputy Educational, Inspector of the boys' school examined, this class. Miraj has sent to the class three pupils, Miraj Malla one, and Kazal one; none were studying in the 6th Standard this year. In the large Girls' School 76 girls were examined, of whom 43 passed in their respective standards, 185 girls out of the total number on the roll are learning in the different standards, 51 are below standards. It is very gratifying to notice that there are now six mistresses in the schools, five of whom are from our own training class These are having a little experience under Miss Little's own eye before being sent to branch and district schools, with sole charge. Miss Little says in her report that the head mistress, Chandrabai is a success, the school is orderly, and well conducted by her, and she is a very good friend for training class girls and their mothers, some of whom live near the school. The Lady Superintendent further notices in her annual report that they are very much in need of well-ventilated houses for the training class pupils. They are now living in small rooms without windows. This pressing need will receive due consideration at the hand of the Kolhapore Durbar, as soon as funds are available. It is intended to build for this purpose a quadrangle somewhere in the vicinity of the girls' school. In December last Mr. Fitzgerald kindly examined the girls of this school and Bouda in geography, principally those learning the 4th and 5th Standards, and distributed prizes sent by Mrs. Parr from England. The silver watch which Miss Little gives annually was awarded to Jamnabai, head mistress of the Sukrawar Peit School. The girls continue to devote special attention to needlework. Miss Little says Her Highness Sakwarbai Ranee Sahib, and Mrs. Sinclair generally kindly give Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 in prizes for the best plainwork; but I have asked them this year to give it to me for the needlework exhibition, which is to take place in December next, instead of now, as Colonel Reeves very generously gave Rs. 50 to be spent as I liked in prizes for the girls, and workboxes have been bought with it. The report went on to speak about the working of the Branch schools, which on the whole was very satisfactory. Of the Bouda School it was said, "The needlework in this school is superior to any to be found in Kolhapore or in the S. M. country." The schools at Kagal, Panhala, and at Inchalkaranjee have made considerable progress. The Dewan concluded by saying:—"It will be seen from the above account of the work Miss Little and the teaching staff under her are doing, that four new schools have been opened during the year, and the numbers in those already opened have generally increased greatly. On the whole, Miss Little deserves to be congratulated on the satisfactory progress she has been able to show by her ever increasing devotion to duty in the very important department of education entrusted to her care."

THE BLOCK IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The demand for an increase of judicial strength in the High Court is so pressing that it has been brought forward by your daily contemporary at a time when economy has been peremptorily ordered from head-quarters in such terms as to render any appeal for additional expenditure quite hopeless for some time to come. Perhaps he is right. The success of the importunate widow is a good precedent for insistance in and out of season on what is necessary.

But meanwhile it is worth considering whether there is not some middle course which might be more safely recommended than the permanent appointment of an eighth judge at the salary which is paid the members of the High Court. Of course when the work of a department falls into arrears the first and easiest remedy to propose is an augmentation of the staff. In the present case there is no question of the actual workers not doing work enough. They sit in court five days a week, and the sixth and even seventh day are probably given to general legal research or to investigation into special points of difficulty which could not be satisfactorily settled *séance tenante*. But though the appointment of another judge is the easiest remedy under such circumstances, is it the wisest in the long run? Are these judges with their high pay wholly employed on work worthy of their ability? Is not much that they do mere perfunctory labour which any County Court judge in England or any Small Causes Court judge in India is more than competent to perform? If Govind quarrels with Tukaram about the ownership of a few square yards of land, or if Jamsetjee quarrels with Cursetjee about the right to a passage across a back yard, why should that question require the attention for days of a man who is paid at the rate of Rs. 3,750 a month? Yet questions involving any right to immoveable property are reserved at present exclusively for the High Court. Every dispute about a trust, every matrimonial quarrel, every partnership squabble, whatever the position and means of the parties, and whatever the sum at stake, must go to the High Court, and pay the fees of court and counsel and solicitors on the scale which has become customary there. I wonder if your readers are aware that the cost of an ordinary long cause in the High Court comes to about Rs. 3,000. I am informed that is a fair average figure of what the losing party has to pay. In five cases out of ten, or even more, the lawyers at present must get the oyster and the parties only the shells. Moreover the expense is not the only cause of irritation for the parties have now to wait nearly a year for a hearing. Is it right to perpetuate such a system, with its delays and its expense? There is a remedy ready to hand. A considerable increase of jurisdiction was recently given to the Small Causes Court. The experiment has proved a success. Mr. Hart's annual report for the last year of the work of that court, which you published the other day, establishes that beyond a doubt. Why should not the lines of a reform that has proved successful be pursued still further? The County Courts in England, tribunals similarly formed to avoid the delay and expense of the High Courts, have now jurisdiction in suits of account, of partnership, administration, foreclosure, redemption, specific performance, trusts, title to property, and Admiralty disputes, wherever the value of the property in dispute does not exceed £500. In all such questions the High Court is only a Court of Appeal. Why should not we follow this precedent? It may be said that the machinery of the Small Causes Court is not competent to deal with such an increase of jurisdiction. That may be. But the staff might be increased. Three Small Cause Court judges could be named out of the salary of a single High Court judge; or if the Small Causes Court cannot have its functions so greatly extended, why should not the existence of the Original Side of the High Court be reconsidered altogether? The mofussil District Judges are all men of proved talent and judicial capacity, and they have unlimited civil jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the Appellate Side of the High Court. Subject to that same appeal, why could not a Civil Service District Judge be trusted with a jurisdiction in the Island of Bombay such as is exercised by District Judges with uncontested ability in the rest of the Presidency? The fees paid on suits before them are moderate, the whole costs of suit are very small, and the Civil Service offers an unlimited supply of judicial strength. Barrister judges probably do the work better. But is the difference of excellence worth the great expense? That is the real question—the main text for the continuance of the Original Side.

However, I do not lean to such a radical change as the abolition of the Original Side of the High Court. I think a transfer of jurisdiction to the Small Causes Court on the lines of the jurisdiction now given to the County Courts in England would relieve the present block of business and give parties justice of as satisfactory a kind as they get now, and with very much less expense and delay. And here I may cite the remark in the reply of the Bombay Government to Mr. Hart, to the effect that while the Small Causes Court returns a small profit to Government the High Court always shows a heavy loss.

Meanwhile the present condition of things must be met and recognised. Whatever is done for the future, it is absolutely necessary to relieve the actual block of the courts. The present staff of judges can never catch up the existing arrears. The practical course to adopt, in fairness to suitors and to maintain the reputation of the courts, is to appoint, as a temporary but necessary measure, an acting barrister judge for one or even two years. In the interval the other plans I have suggested may be naturally considered. I hope that in that consideration the interests and the purses of the suitors will be held first and put long before the wishes of either solicitors or barristers, or even the Bench itself. For the suitors after all represent the whole community.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE WATER-SUPPLY AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is necessary to draw attention to the very serious stoppage in the supply of drinking water from the Vehar Lake that has existed for the last two or three days at Bandora.

It is, of course, sometimes necessary to shut off the supply for reasons, but it is a very irregular proceeding to do this without giving the population of Bandora, some thirty-five thousand people, timely notice by means of circulars or beat of drum.

The hardship is felt not only by the wealthier residents who have access to wells of comparatively pure water, but it is intensified in the case of poorer folk in the bazaar, who

TELEGRAMS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

The Bank of Madras declares a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum for the past half-year, adding Rs. 25,000 to the reserve fund and carrying forward Rs. 25,957.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

The Australian mail brings the following :—

The Victorian Parliament is just about to open. The political atmosphere is absolutely calm. The provisions of the new Electoral Bill are now being discussed. Government do not propose any large changes in the constituencies. It is proposed that the existing seats in an electorate shall be labelled A. and B. Any candidate shall state which he runs for.

The financial year closed on June 30. There is every indication of a large excess revenue compared with the previous year. The revenue of the Railway Department is estimated at £2,200,000.

The Tasmanian Premier agrees with Mr. Service in rejecting the modification in the Federal Council Bill suggested by the New Zealand Governor.

Lady Loch has paid a visit to New South Wales.

A large meeting has been held at Melbourne on the subject of imperial federation. Resolutions urging the necessity of federation were carried ; the dissent was very feebly expressed.

Steady progress is being made with the defences. Major-General Scratchley has inspected the works of Port Phillip, and expressed himself satisfied with the progress made. Nine fields are being laid in the South Channel.

The Executive Council have authorised the formation of two new mounted rifle corps for the cadet corps in connection with the State schools.

The Victorian Rifle Association have expressed their willingness to assist in sending a team to represent Australia at Wimbledon.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition Committee have decided that it will be of no use going further with matters unless more space can be given them, only six thousand feet being available. The Victorian Exhibits Committee have telegraphed to London to ask for 20,000 square feet.

An audacious bank robbery took place two miles from Melbourne. The thieves have since been discovered by black trackers.

Shocks of earthquake occurred at Wilson's Promontory and Gabo Island on June 1. The movements of the earth's crust have during the past few years been increasing in number and extent in the southern part of Australia and Tasmania.

A little girl lost in the bush lived almost entirely without food for three weeks.

A satisfactory change has occurred in the weather. Rain has fallen over a large extent of the country, but more rain is still wanted in Queensland.

LAHORE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 4.

Hamilton, *alias* Law, who was charged with swindling tra espeople here and absconded to Jacobabad, has been arrested and brought back for trial here. Messrs. Gillon & Company are the principal prosecutors.

Sullivan's second trial at the Chief Court takes place on the 14th inst. before a fresh jury. An additional charge under section 333 has been framed. It is possible that the trial will be held before a different judge.

In the City murder case Miss Bridger, the accused's mistress, has been arrested at Lucknow, and she is expected to give important evidence.

The junior members of the Engineer's Department in this province are having an exceptional run of promotion. Messrs. Granville, Macdonald, Hicks, Fraser, Tufnell, Brook, Barratt, Harris, Yates, Amtruther, Farrant, and Claxton. all get one step from the 1st January.

Several police officers are gazetted for leave.

Colonel Ross has been appointed to the command of the 1st Sikhs.

THE GOVERNOR OF BADAKSHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The reported death of Sardar Abdulla Khan Tokhi, Governor of Badakshan, is not yet fully confirmed.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

On the 22nd June the Afghan Boundary Commission marched to Muchgunduk, twenty miles east of Herat, and 5½ miles west of Kussukh, in order to escape the storms and wind which prevailed at the former encampment. The health of the Commission continues excellent.

TELEGRAPH WORKS IN SIAM.

The construction of the telegraph line between the Moulmein and Siam frontier to Nyawaddi, a distance of seventy-five miles, to join the proposed Siamese line from Bangkok *vid* Rahing, is expected to be finished before the end of the dry season of 1886. The line from Tavoy to Bangkok is now in working order.

DEFENSIVE WORKS AT PORT HAMILTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

The China mail of the 18th ult. brings the news that the British Naval Commander is erecting powerful batteries at Port Hamilton, armed with heavy guns.

DECREASE IN THE TEA TRADE.

The tea business at Hankow is much below the trade of last year, and the quality is inferior. The Foochow tea dispute is in course of arbitration. No shipments have yet been made.

THE MONSOON IN CEYLON.

There is a stormy monsoon in Ceylon this year. The heavy rains have already caused many landslips in the upper portion of the railway, and the trains have ceased running. The repairs to the line will occupy a month.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

Allan Templeton, whose cruel treatment of his daughter is believed to have expedited her end, was yesterday committed by the Presidency Magistrate to take his trial at the next criminal sessions on charges of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and hurt.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The services of Surgeon Brander, Backergunge are placed at the disposal of the Military Commissariat.

Promotions :—Lieutenant Young, *vice* Major Lewis, deceased ; Majors Rind and Hunt, Captain Hawkes, and Lieutenant Bond, *vice* Colonel Barton, retired ; Colonel Badcock, Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, Major Hobday, Captains Keighley, Marrett, and Fitzgerald, and Lieutenant Lucas, *vice* Colonel Burlton, retired ; Majors Hallett and Burlton-Bennet, promoted to assistents, second class ; Major Wyllie and Captain Caldrin, to assistants, third-class ; Captains Sandys and Wingate sub *pro tem.* to complete establishment. Promoted to assistant fourth class:—Lieutenants Lyons, Montgomery, and Mansfield, Captains Rennick and Ryland, Lieutenants Peile and Yeilding, sub *pro tem.* to complete establishment. Promoted to sub-assistants, first class :—Lieutenants Foss, Carruthers, Wharry, Smith, Cracroft, and James.

Appointed sub-assistants, second class :—Lieutants Williams, Jephson, Nedham, and Philips.

Furlough :—Lieut Browne, Military Works, and Surgeon-Major Scully, 182 days ; Surgeon Moloney, 185 days.

Extensions :—Major F. Wilson, four months ; Surgeon Major Williams, two months.

Major Larpent, Baronet, is appointed A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

Mr. C. Crosthwaite is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Nagpore Volunteers, *vice* Colonel Jones.

Colonel Lugard is appointed Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, resigned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RE-ELECTION OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been re-elected member for Woodstock. Lord Randolph polled 532 votes against 405 polled by Mr. Corrie Grant, the Liberal candidate.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

Sir Peter Lumsden has been appointed Grand Cross of the Bath.

NEW CEYLON LOAN.

The tenders for the Ceylon loan of £100,000 amount to £393,000. Tenders at 100½ receive 95½ per cent., and above that in full.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUARDS IN CYPRUS

LONDON, JULY 5.

The 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards and the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards have arrived at Limassol from Alexandria.

THE NEW JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Mr. W. T. Marriott has been appointed Judge Advocate-General.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

The Heavy Camelry, as well as the Guards Camelry, are returning to London.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 4.

The deaths from cholera this week amount to 4,200 out of 8,900 cases.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

LISBON, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

Surats.... nil ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Total week's sales of Cotton	45,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	15,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats....	nil	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	868,000	,,
,, ,, Surats.....	58,000	,,
,, ,, Cotton in London...	22,000	,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	77⅞
4½ ,, ,, ...	70⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan.....	102
4½ ,, French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver.....	49 1-16d.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, will meet in the Council Hall at Poona on Saturday, the 18th inst., at half-past three in the afternoon.

CAPTAIN W. K. THYNE I.M., port officer of Aden, notifies that on and from the 1st August the Aden light-ship will discontinue burning blue-lights.

STEALING from luggage in Italy has again broken out. Last month a quondam advocate-general from Bombay had his own and his wife's boxes rifled on the journey from Milan to Arena.

IN the month of March last there were 5,082 deaths in the Berar provinces against 4,493 in the previous month. The births were 10,841 and 8,964 for March and February respectively. As usual, fever carried away the majority.

DURING the month of April there were 10,546 tons of principal commodities (cotton, fruits, grain, and oil) carried over the Nizam's State Railway against 9,243 tons for the corresponding month last year, an increase of 1,303 tons. The increase was in iron and oil.

IT is officially notified that a postal convention having been concluded with the Nabha and Jhind States, correspondence of all kinds (including insured and value-payable articles), parcels, money orders, and Indian postal notes may now be exchanged between Imperial post offices in British India and post offices in those States.

THE order for the company of the 5th Infantry H. C., Ellichpore, to hunt down Tantia, the Bhil outlaw, has been cancelled, as he has left the Berar Province—so it is stated.

THE injustice to Major H. D. P. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner, Ellichpore, writes a correspondent, has been rectified. Mr. Elliott has taken the place of Mr. Nicholetts (Amraoti) as Assistant Commissioner, and Major Rennick has gone to the Wun district (Yeotmahl) as officiating Deputy Commissioner, he being the senior of the two.

MESSRS. COTGRAVE and Hobson, District Superintendents of Police, have been posted to Ellichpore and Wun (Yeotmahl) respectively. The Government of India has created a new appointment in the Berar Police. Mr. Sewell has been gazetted officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police. There is also an additional Assistant Superintendent of Police.

ADVICES from Nagpore state that the monsoon has fairly set in there. To the end of June 15·72 inches of rain have been gauged against 6·13 inches for the corresponding period last year. At Aurungabad anxiety is very great ; not an inch of rain has fallen during June. The weather is rather warm, with strong westerly winds. At Jalna a few inches of rain had fallen in the early part of last month.

ACTIVE preparations are being made for sowing the khariff crops in Berar ; but rain is much needed. Cholera prevails in a mild form in the districts of Akola (where it is rather severe), Amraoti, Buldana, and Ellichpore. Public health suffers from fever, ague, small-pox, and measles. The cattle are healthy, except in the Akola and Ellichpore districts. Prices of food-grains are steadily increasing, especially of wheat and jowari.

THE scientific gentlemen, says *Truth*, who wish to establish the quarantine system at Suez, seem to be either ignorant, or strangely careless, of the first principles of humanity. Because sanitation is little understood and less practised in Europe, cholera must, at all hazards, be kept out of European waters. So far well and good ; but when these persons recommend the detention at Suez of all ships infected with cholera, their recommendation is not only foolish, but abominably immoral. Powerful nations have no more right to localise cholera at Suez, where the natives are weak, than rinderpest in Iceland.

THE greatest Sanskrit grammarian of Bengal, and possibly of all India, Pundit Tara Nath Tarkavachaspati is dead. He spent his last days in Benares. He had attained the ripe old age of eighty, and was remarkable for his learning and industry. He wrote numerous works, among which may be mentioned *Asubodh Vyakaraxa*, a small dictionary called *Sabdastoma Moahnidhi*, and a very large, accurate, and comprehensive dictionary called *Vachaspatyabhidhanam*. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Travancore have sent telegraphic messages to Pundit Jibanund Vidyasagar, son of the late Professor Tara Nath, conveying their expression of sorrow for the loss sustained.

THE Deanery of Lincoln has been given to Canon Butler, the founder of the well-known Wantage Sisterhood.

To judge by the number of inquiries received from correspondents, there must be a large number of persons in India anxious to know whether the gigantic lottery advertised to take place over the Melbourne Cup, "under the auspices of the Sydney Jockey Club," is a strictly *bona fide* transaction. An answer is to be found in the following letter from the Inspector-General of Police in Sydney, in reply to a reference made to him on the subject, which a correspondent has kindly placed at the disposal of the *Englishman* :—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, and to inform you that the holding of a Turf Consultation in this Colony is illegal. Many of the newspapers here refuse to insert advertisements respecting Consultations. I am not in a position to say that such Consultations are carried out according to the terms advertised. It is said they are not. Edmund Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN arrived at Charing-cross on Saturday afternoon, 6th June. He received an enthusiastic welcome. A crowd of people, some twenty deep at six o'clock, occupied the space behind the barriers within the station, while outside the station the route was lined with admirers of the General. A large number of distinguished persons were admitted to the main platform to await Sir Peter's arrival. The railway company had put at Sir Peter Lumsden's disposal a special saloon carriage, and as this came to rest at the platform the ladies and gentlemen who had been specially admitted on to the platform raised cheer upon cheer, and besieged the carriage, through the windows of which could be seen Sir Peter Lumsden, looking well, but somewhat thinner than when he left England eight or nine months ago. With him was Lady Lumsden, who had under the escort of Mr. Condie Stephen, gone to Paris to meet her husband. Sir Dighton Probyn, equerry to the Prince of Wales, was the first person to shake hands with Sir Peter Lumsden as he stepped out of the carriage amid great cheering. Sir Peter was almost driven from one end of the platform to the other in his endeavour to satisfy the desire of his friends to grasp his hand At length those present were satisfied, and a passage was opened to the carriage, through which, amid renewed cheers, he made his way. Ten minutes passed after the arrival of the train before Sir P. Lumsden could drive from the station. As his open carriage passed through the barriers a hearty cheer was raised by those within the station, which was a signal to those outside to respond with cheer after cheer and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, in the midst of which Sir Peter, with head uncovered, passed out of the station into the Strand, where a similar demonstration greeted him.

THE contrast (observes the *St. James's Gazette*) between the hopeful career for Egypt sketched by Lord Dufferin in his famous memorandum, when he was sent to inquire and report into the condition of that country after Tel-el-Kebir, and Sir Evelyn Baring's summary of the actual state of the land and its people after three years of liberty, independence, and progress under British auspices, is not pleasant to look at. The tutelage of the Khedive and his interests has cost England irreparable sacrifices. We have lost millions and millions of money, we have lost many hundreds of gallant soldiers and brilliant officers ; we have lost one man whose splendid chivalry has strangely stirred the world. But we have lost more than all this—we have lost that "character and credit" on which our peaceful empire rests, and we feel the loss from Afghanistan to Cunnemara. And what has Egypt gained ? This—the partial introduction of a method of government for which she is totally unfit. To plant Western reforms, based on a high standard of official intelligence and probity, amongst a class of Eastern rulers saturated with hereditary corruption, is about as hopeful an undertaking as to civilise the Soudan by setting up a Science and Art Department at Khartoum. The kourbash, we are proudly told, has ceased. That is *pro tanto* a blessing. But criminals must be punished, and it is perhaps doubtful kindness to thrust a man into a fetid gaol under a burning sun instead of flogging him out of hand. The *corvée* is to be abolished : only then the canals indispensable to irrigation will probably silt up ; and famine is not, perhaps, greatly preferable to forced labour. The full-blown European code of laws is administered by men of unimpeachable integrity in the higher courts ; but it is cumbrous and unsuited to the habits of the people. Sanitation and education are as backward as ever, and the improved method of keeping the public accounts only shows the hopelessness of solid financial reform without the assent of the Powers. And this is the net result of three years of English rule, as summed up by the faithfullest of party servants.

THE Russian papers contain several articles giving gloomy accounts of the prospects of Russian trade in both Siberia and Central Asia. The *Moscow Gazette* states that the amount of trade passing through Kiachta, which had long been diminishing, is now absolutely insignificant. The causes of this are said to be the cost of transport and the excessive commissions levied on each article. It is said that the cost of merchandise always doubles and sometimes trebles between Kiachta and Moscow. The Russian writer then goes on to describe what has been done by means of the reduced tariff of the Volunteer Fleet to benefit Russian commerce in China, but he is constrained to come to the conclusion that the only important article which has been benefited by these efforts is tea. The only remedy that suggests itself is the formation of a distinct China company at Moscow, which should delegate a special representative to Shanghai for the purpose of exhibiting and receiving Russian wares. Affairs are not better in Central Asia. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* publishes letters from Tashkend giving a very gloomy picture of the state of trade in Turkestan. The only hope of retrieval lies in the prompt concession of many privileges to both Russian and native merchants. The expectation is indulged that many articles will be passed duty free, and that among these will be cotton, silk, and indigo. After mentioning several minor causes of this unsatisfactory state of things the writer says that the principal reason lies in the remoteness of this region, aggravated by the want of communications, and in the fact that the transport service is a monopoly. The transport service, carried on by the only two agencies in Tashkend, is moreover so bad that not only is the original cost doubled, but a journey which the post performs in 13 or 14 days takes them between five and six months.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN connection with the Hyderabad Contingent, orders have just issued that furlough to the native ranks are re-opened. Lieutenant Lewin, wing officer, 6th Infantry, at Raichore, has been posted to the 1st Infantry H. C., at Aurungabad, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Whittall, gone to the 3rd Infantry, at Jalna.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Secretary of State sanctioning 90 days' leave a year, instead of 60, to officers serving in Assam, Kerwara, Kotri, Edwardesabad, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Rajanpore, Jacobabad, and Beluchistan.

IT is stated that Sir Frederick Roberts has proposed, and his scheme has commended itself to higher authorities, that on completion of the annual home reliefs one Indian troopship shall run to the Colonies to take time-expired men who are desirous of settling there. Sir Frederick further proposes that accommodation be found for a certain number of officers and men who might, on medical grounds, be recommended the sea trip and thorough change of climate. On the way back he suggests the vessel might be utilised for the conveyance of water remounts. The Government have approved the proposal, but before arranging to make a run have called for nominal rolls of the men who would elect to proceed to the Colonies. If the returns are numerous, necessary arrangements, it is said, will be made for running a troopship about May or June next.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. ds.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously registered..	5 31	5 93	5 54	6 97
July 3, Friday.....	0 82	1 40	1 41	1 4
,, 4, Saturday	0 26	0 30	0 27	0 22
,, 5, Sunday	.....	0 0	1 12	0 03
Total	6 39	7 48	7 34	8 26
Corresponding date last year	14 38	14 93	15 12	13 52

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

A PLEA FOR PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

BY SIMPLEX.

II.

JUST as under the East India Company there was always found aninfluential minority of officials who, in opposition to the popular official views, cordially approved the principle of limiting the State demand by means of a permanent settlement, so under the direct administration of the Crown precisely the same conflict of opinion is apparent. But the Indian Government has on this important question invariably shown itself ultra-conservative. It has declined to allow its absolute discretion in dealing with the land to be fettered in any way. It has preferred to maintain in this respect the despotic traditions which it has inherited from the Great Mogul, and has steadily and so far successfully resisted the introduction of a permanent settlement into any portion of British India except Bengal.

Now, it seems to me that the action of the Government of India in resisting the introduction of a permanent settlement is open to serious criticism. The present system of periodical settlements strikes at the very root of agricultural prosperity by destroying security. Weighted with this fatal clog, the agricultural industry in all parts of India is at a low ebb. The Government has made, and is making, enormous efforts to promote improvements and restore confidence ; but all their efforts are blighted by the ruinous flaw in the tenure. Dispassionate observers see clearly that without a permanent settlement of some kind or another there can never be any real confidence or feeling of security in the minds of the cultivators. We are in fact attempting to administer the land revenue by a method which is radically unsound. The traditions of Oriental despotism have, it seems, in this matter dangerously misled us ; and as long as we are content to retain our system of State landlordism, and to exercise our Mogul prerogative of revising the land assessment from time to time at our absolute discretion,—so long we shall reap the bitter fruit of our mistaken policy by destroying all confidence and security. The prerogative that we claim as State landlord may from the mere financier's point of view be reasonable enough ; but the fatal objection is that the exercise of that prerogative is absolutely destructive of those qualities on which the agricultural industry essentially depends. It is idle to say that suspicion is needless, that the moderation of the British Government is proverbial, that the ryots should trust implicitly to the good faith of Government, &c., &c. The answer to all this is (1) that the ryots are apt to be guided far more by their observance of concrete facts than by theories which they do not understand ; (2) that it is not in human nature to expect that the cultivating classes should place such childlike confidence in their despotic rulers ; (3) that such an aggregious folly to base any important State action on the assumption that they will place such confidence. So long as we are pleased to make use of despotic theories and despotic traditions as the groundwork of our land policy, we must not be surprised if we are credited with acting from commonplace despotic motives. Confidence can only be restored by an abdication of functions which were, perhaps, once a necessary incident of Oriental rule, but which are now, we think, entirely out of place in an Empire which professes to be guided by the highest principles of Western civilisation.

The symptom of decisive note of this situation is shown by the willingness of the State to submit the control of the sovereign power to the fetters of law. From this righteous self-restraint, this glorious denunciation of barbaric privilege, all personal and political liberty really springs. Where the sovereign power is unfettered and the State prerogative absolute, real liberty and security cannot possibly exist ; and disguise it how we may, the reign of arbitrary discretion in land revenue matters is nothing more or less than the old despotic sceptre in new hands.

If the reign of law has been introduced in other departments of the body politic ; if the essential despotism of British administration has been tempered and mitigated by the powerful agencies of courts of justice, a free press, municipal institutions, &c., how comes it to pass that in fiscal matters alone we resent all interference, decline to allow our discretion to be fettered by any rules whatever, and even enlarge the despotic prerogatives that we have inherited from our native predecessors ? The reason, I take it, is quite plain. We distrust our own ability to govern India on our own professed principles. Our state-craft being at fault we forget all our lessons of Western experience ; we scout Ricardo and Adam Smith, and borrow for the nonce a leaf from the book of Akbar and Aurangzib.

But it is a great mistake to suppose that by limiting the absolute discretion that we claim, by subjecting the action of Government to clear and simple rules, there must necessarily be any great financial loss to Government. With suitable rules and reasonable limitations nothing of the kind need be apprehended. A settlement may be made permanent, as already shown, in more ways than one, and the legitimate claim of Government to share in the increased revenue which may justly be claimed from a permanent increase of prices or other reasonable cause can be effectually provided for.

But the one thing needful is a definition and limitation of the State prerogative ; an assurance, clear, definite, and unmistakable, that the land revenue will be enhanced only on grounds plain and simple, easily understanded of the people a ; promise, distinct and ratified by law, that the State land tax shall not be suddenly raised at revision settlement without giving all the persons affected an ample and equitible opportunity of showing cause against individual enhancements. Without some such definition and limitation it is perfectly clear that State tenants hold their land only on sufferance, and the pure fact that there is no guarantee, no limit, and no certainty regarding the amount of enhancement claimable at revision settlement is amply sufficient to diminish materially the value of land as a security, and to raise the rate of interest against all the borrowing classes who are dependent on the land. The confidence and security that would immediately arise from the introduction of a permanent settlement will be of the greatest possible benefit to the agricultural classes. It will create for the first time a feeling of confidence and security such as has never yet been seen in Western India. All business relations will at once accommodate themselves to the new state of things. Land will rise enormously in value, and the state of interest on loans to *bona fide* borrowers, will immediately fall.

But how, it may be asked, about the indebted classes ? What benefit will they get from permanently settling the land revenue ? Will not the first effect of that measure be to promote the transfer of land from the agriculturists to the mercantile classes ? How will the ryots be able to retain the possession of land that has once been permanently settled ? What will be the effect on the large and growing class of undertenants, will they not be rack rented and gradually reduced to the Bengal standard ? I admit that the question of debt is a complicating element, and one that requires very careful consideration in connection with the introduction of any scheme of permanent settlement. But I do not think that indebtedness alone is any valid argument against the principle of permanently settling the land tax. All that has to be guarded against is to prevent a most important concession being turned to the exclusive benefit of creditors. An agricultural debt settlement as provided by the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act should, in my opinion, precede the introduction of a permanent settlement ; and when this has been done both parties would, so to speak, start fair. But would the ryots, when thus disencumbered, succeed in keeping their heads above water ? Would not the permanently settled land still pass more or less rapidly into the hands of the sowcars ?

There is good reason to think that much land would pass permanently into their hands, but I am not so enamoured of the principle of peasant proprietorship in the abstract as to regard this consummation with great concern, provided (1) that the change takes place gradually, (2) that the indebted ryots receive from the courts substantially fair play. As long as the holdings of peasant proprietors continue to be sufficiently numerous, and the bulk of the land continues to be held and cultivated by that class, I should be prepared to contemplate with equanimity, if not with satisfaction, the gradual transfer of the legal proprietorship of land from pauper peasants to the mercantile and capitalist classes ; more especially as this transfer is ordinarily accomplished in Western India without any of that divorce from the soil which constitutes in the North-West Provinces and other parts of India a serious political danger.

It is true that the Deccan Riots Commission have recorded a weighty and well-considered opinion, that in the Deccan the gradual transfer of land to the local money-lending class was not, for the reasons stated, desirable ; but they admitted that unless new industries or emigration come to the relief of the growing population the transfer of the land from the needy to the rich will sooner or later become inevitable. The fact is that, whether we like it or not, a certain displacement of pauperised peasant cultivators is under the British system of land revenue and civil justice inevitable ; and it is useless, I think, to resist a tendency for which our own system is chiefly responsible. No doubt the displacement of the peasant farming class by capitalists and money-leuders, and the conversion of peasant farmers into hired servants, is a tendency that requires to be closely watched ; but unless these changes were to take place on a dangerously large scale, I do not think that there need be any cause for alarm or interference. If suitable steps are taken for the proper protection of under-tenants, it seems to me that there would be a distinct economical advantage in encouraging the capitalist classes to hold land, and invest their savings in land improvement. No agricultural improvement on any extensive scale can possibly be expected from a pauperised peasant proprietary, and any political advantage which there may be in allowing them to retain their nominal proprietary rights is dearly purchased by the economical injury that is caused by starving the land.

That the adequate protection of under-tenants is important no one of any experience will probably deny ; but the precedent of the Bengal Tenancy Act recently passed clearly shows that the Government can, when necessary, interfere to secure fair play between the zemindars and their tenants ; and should it ever become necessary to interfere in Bombay between the sowkar middlemen and their tenants, there will probably be found on general principles very little objection or reluctance to do so.

The inquiries of the Deccan Riots Commission showed that the amount of land then held by sowcars was by no means very large. In twenty-four villages of Poona where special inquiries were made, the figures were as follows :—

	1854	1864	1875
Number of khatas.....	164	203	272
Area in acres	4,001	5,292	10,075
Assessment (Rs.).....	1,024	3,721	7,134

And Sir Auckland Colvin, in discussing the same subject, noted that the Marwarees did not, as a rule, desire to possess themselves of the land. They usually preferred to keep the nominal occupier on, and sweat him. It was only when the kunbi resorted to a second money-lender, or was unable to cultivate or had in his khata exceptionally good land that the Marwari stepped in, and obtained a transfer of the proprietary title to his own name.

Assuming then that a permanent settlement be coupled (a) with a settlement of debts, or "seisactheia" for the indebted ryots, (b) with efficient rules for the protection of under-tenants, it seems to me that the introduction of a permanent settlement would be the greatest economical blessing that could be given to Western India.

As an able writer has well put it, "all improvements in husbandry suggested by science and experience presuppose a great expenditure of capital to be invested in land. The magic of property can alone induce people to incur such expenditure. Neither private sowkars nor joint-stock land banks will venture to advance capital, to sink wells or use manures, and throw dams across streams, unless the ryots to whom these advances are to be made possess full proprietary rights over their lands. If the land banks have succeeded in other countries so well, most of their success must be undoubtedly laid to the credit of the fact that the peasants in those countries are not tenants of the State, but own the lands they cultivate in absolute right. Without such a guarantee of full property all endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the ryots must fail to produce any but a temporary effect."

It seems strange, I think, that considerations of this character have not attracted more attention. The same writer has pointed out, most truly, that the same Government which opposes the permanent settlement as regards lands held by its native subjects is always willing to afford every facility to the English and foreign settlers in India by allowing them to purchase the fee simple of their lands in Assam, Mysore, and other parts of India. How, he asks, can it logically be maintained that the same incentives and guarantees which are demanded by English capitalists in their own interests are out of place and unreasonable in the case of native landholders ? He further remarks, with great truth that it has in all parts of the world been found by bitter experience that no country has hitherto made the least progress in civilisation where the land was not held in full proprietary right by the people to whom it belonged. "The State monopoly of land and its right to increase the assessment at its own discretion are the two most pre-eminent obstacles in the way of the growth of our material prosperity." The argument here held has been urged with great force and ability by Sir Louis Mallet, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, in his two minutes dated 3rd February and 12th April, 1875, which are to be found at p.p. 135-142 of the Famine Commission Report, Appendix I.

All political economists from Bentham to Mill have pointed out the marvellous effects of true property (by which I mean "freehold" in the English sense, or what jurists would call *plenum dominium*) in giving the requisite sense of security and in providing the only sufficient stimulus to exertion. But property in the true sense is entirely inconsistent with the existing system of State landlordism in India, and it is in my opinion an abuse of language to speak of the Government tenants in ryotwari provinces as having been converted into "peasant proprietors." It is true enough that they have some of the legal rights which proprietors enjoy ; but so long as the State assumes the right (1) to levy what share it pleases of the gross produce of land ; (2) to suit peremptorily and without appeal all who do not or cannot pay ; (3) to exclude all land revenue proceedings and questions of assessment from the cognizance of the law courts, it is perfectly clear that the rights of State tenants fall very far short of proprietary rights in the common sense. No one can seriously doubt that the incidents specified do in practice greatly affect the security of the ryots interest, and dimiuish *pro tanto* the stimulus to exertion. Whatever official doctrinaires may say, it is perfectly certain that the Bombay ryot feels himself to be, what he actually is, entirely dependent upon the liberality and moderation of the Government for the time being. The mere statement of the case is sufficient to show that the ryot's position is not nearly so secure as it ought to be ; and it is useless, I think, to assume that by merely ignoring these facts the fundamental conditions of the problem can be altered.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE crowded state of the Town Hall on Saturday night, on the occasion of the concert in aid of the Shipwrecked Seamen's Fund, showed how large is the remnant which stays behind when "everybody" is supposed to be away from Bombay. It was, perhaps, the best attended, as it was certainly one of the best, concerts that have been given here for many years ; and Captain Morland and those who were associated with him in promoting it may be congratulated upon the abundant financial success that has attended their efforts. A judiciously varied programme was provided, in which the interest was fairly apportioned between instrumental and vocal music. It opened with an organ offertoire carefully played by Mr. Johnston, who, with Messrs. Nicholson, Craig, and Vining, gave good service with the accompaniments during the evening. Mr. Dixon, who has made marked advance both in voice and method during the last year, sang "There is a flower that bloometh," almost as well as it is possible for that prettiest of Vincent Wallace's ballads to be sung. Mrs. Adams, in Dolby's "Out on the Rocks," in the first part, and in Barnby's "When the tide comes in," later in the evening, sang with admirable art and in the best of voice. It is not often that at a miscellaneous concert an audience will re-demand an instrumental number, so that the eagerness with which Miss Schmuck, who gave a very tasteful rendering of a caprice by Rubenstein, and Herr Stoeckel, who played a solo on the French horn, were encored was a noteworthy testimony to the merits of both performances. Hallah's fine song "The Storm," with organ accompaniment, was rendered by Mrs. Morland with appropriate feeling and with fine dramatic [illegible]. From this semi-religious work to the fresh blithesomeness of "O' a' the airts the wind can blaw" was a striking transition, and [illegible] nothing could have been better than [illegible] millan's eminently natural rendering of the homely beauties of this favourite air. [illegible] to a hearty encore Mrs. Macmillan responded with a pleasing rendering of "Jock o' Hazeldean." The first part of the programme ended with the quartette "Blow, Gentle [illegible]," sung by Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Hebditch took part.

violincello, and piano, in the rendering of which by Mr. Schmuck, Mr. Close, and Miss Schmuck little was wanting either in method or expression, opened the second part of the concert. Mr. Hebditch, whose *penchant* for songs of a dramatic order led him to choose Pinsuti's "The Raft," had undertaken no easy task, and the song made heavy demands upon him. At this stage the programme was varied by a recitation by Miss Branson of Mark Antony's oration—an elocutionary effort, the merits of which the audience heartily recognised. Little but praise could, indeed, be said of a recitation admirable for facial and physical expression, as full of spirit as of intelligence, and evidencing scarcely less art than talent. Mrs. Adams followed with "When the tide comes in," Mr. Dixon with "My Pretty Jane," Herr Schmuck with a violin fantasia of Beriot's played with characteristic skill, and Mrs. Macmillan with "Within a mile of Edinburgh town," sung as Mrs. Macmillan's Scottish songs always are. Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon gave a striking interpretation of the beauties of Balfe's tuneful duet "The Sailor Sighs"—not the most attractive, but perhaps the most artistic, performance of the evening. The concert ended with a magnificent rendering by Mrs. Morland of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," the beauties of which were emphasised by the organ accompaniment. The entertainment was prolonged to close upon midnight by encores in the first part, but despite this and the heat of the room the interest of the audience was maintained to the end.

A JUROR'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does it in any way add to the dignity of the proceedings at the Criminal Sessions to have the whole body of common jurors called up every morning two pairs of stairs, made to crowd the entrance and verandah, and then dismissed with the intimation that their services are not required, and that they should call again the same afternoon or next morning ? I am one of the jurors called for work at the present sessions, and I have had to go there every day since last Saturday except Tuesday, and sometimes twice in the course of the day ; we were even kept cooling our heels for two hours while the railway case was being finished. Would not the presiding judge oblige us by putting an intimation in the papers when our services are not wanted through a certain case being not yet over ? We are almost all men in service, so that useless hanging about the courts is decidedly annoying. Special jurors are spared such inconveniences, so why should we be treated differently ?

July 4. A COMMON JUROR.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. P. M. MEHTA presided at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Friday, when there were present Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, chairman ; Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Major Portman, Captain H. Morland, Drs. H. Cook, Thomas Blaney, Waters, R. N. Khory, and Cowasjee Hormusjee ; Messrs. C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, D. S. Kemp, P. Peter

further recognition of the good work done by him by appointing him one of the extra tutors who had been asked for. However, that gentleman had not been paid when he first joined, and he did not expect to be paid. In conclusion, Dr. Cook thought it would be better for the Corporation to let the matter drop, and to merely acknowledge the receipt of the Government resolution, and the time would rapidly approach when all this would right itself. When the Corporation had their own hospital they would no doubt do as they thought best, by attempting to work this system by appointing honorary medical officers; or if they thought the work could be done better by providing some honorarium, then they would act accordingly.

The amendment proposed by Dr. DeSouza was then carried.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMENS' RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen, on account of the above Fund:—

Name of Contributor.	How to be applied. Scraglio.	Spike Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	460	618-8	3218 11 1	4,297-8-1
Col T N Holberton (through King, King and Co)	...	..	10	10
J C Anderson, Esq	...	..	25	25
Capt W R Anderson	...	..	25	25
Through K M Shroff, Esq, Editor "Jam-e-Jamshed"—				
Ardeseer Bezonjee Surti, Esq	...	..	10	10
P D S	...	..	5	5
Edward Miller, Esq	...	..	20	20
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G B Thomson	..	5	..	5
W R McCaan, 2nd O	..	5	..	5
L Scott, carpenter	..	3	..	3
T Ley, cook	..	2	..	2
E Knox	..	2	..	2
Dr Barbour, Bombay	..	..	10	10
Through Captain R C Dixon—				
T P Naller, captain	..	..	10	10
F Beatty, 1st Officer	..	..	10	10
A M Judd, 2nd Officer	..	3	..	3
R Mackay, 3rd Officer	..	3	..	3
W H Routh, clerk	..	3	..	3
J Cuthbertson, Engineer	..	..	10	10
C Newell, do	..	5	..	5
J Barclay, do	..	3	..	3
W G Sargant, do	..	5	..	5
S S Culna				
Through W H Walker, Esq—				
J Welsh	..	3	..	3
N Lopez	..	3	..	3
Ahtow	..	0-8	..	0-8
Native Crew	..	18	..	18
J B	..	6	..	6
General	..	3	..	3
J A H	..	3	..	3
W N Davis	..	1	..	1
S S Euphrates				
Native Crew	..	10-9	..	10-9
S S Calder				
Poverty	..	..	..	..
J T Cronin	..	5	..	5
S S Taif				
A R	..	2	..	2
W McMill	..	1	..	1
Renout	..	1	..	1
J P	..	0-8	..	0-8
J Brock	..	0-8	..	0-8
C B Fitzgerald	..	2	..	2
Serang	..	0-8	..	0-8
S S Arabia.				
H Prosnick	..	10	..	10
James Henderson	..	4	..	4
Thomas Wilson	..	3	..	3
A Macdonald	..	1	..	1
Native Crew	..	9-5	..	9-5
A Kindley	..	5	..	5
R N Dunbar	..	2	..	2
Wm R Dunbar	..	1	..	1
W H R	..	1	..	1
Capt Monroe and J G	..	..	20	20
S S Goa.				
Through W H Walker, Esq.—				
Capt L Lewis	..	10	..	10
W N Brower	..	5	..	5
G Y S	..	5	..	5
W S Hide	..	5	..	5
R S Currie	..	5	..	5
A Morrison	..	3	..	3
H H Marler	..	5	..	5
Jos S M Conochy	..	5	..	5
G MacLachlan	..	3	..	3
Native Crew	..	18-5	..	18-5
Through R M Sayani, Esq.—				
R Gilbert, Esq	..	..	20	20
R M Sayani, Esq	..	..	20	20
H A H P	..	..	10	10
E S Daver, Esq	..	..	5	5
Mahesra li M Patel, Esq	..	..	3	3
Shunker Damodar, Esq	..	..	3	3
Ratiram Durgaram, Esq	..	..	2	2
Damodar Hargovind, Esq	..	..	2	2
Ja ardon Runeord, Esq	..	..	2	2
Limanath Morcos, Esq	..	..	2	2
Manockjee Nusserwanjee, Esq	..	..	2	2
Nusserwanjee Limjee Canajee, Esq	..	..	2	2
Kartelly Tejbhoy, Esq	..	..	2	2
Framjee Corabjee, Esq	..	..	2	2
Atmaram B Bole, Esq	..	..	2	2
Dhanjee Jadhwjee, Esq	..	..	3	3
Hagha Ibn Lakshmun, Esq	..	..	2	2
Hon Rajee Jeosbhoy, Esq	..	..	2	2
Nusserwanjee Hirjibhai Patel, Esq	..	..	5	5
A M Dhanjeebhoy, Esq	..	..	10	10
Sorabjee Hormusjee Reckla- walla, Esq	..	..	2	1
Ebrahim, Esq	..	..	2	1
Nasir Hormusjee Rhanitata, Esq	..	..	1	1
Yusuf Abdoolla Mohlie, Esq	..	..	1	1
Mr Law Cowasjee, Esq	..	..	1	1
Framjee D Setna, Esq	..	..	5	5
Mr Meleto, Esq	..	..	5	5
Mr Eaton, Esq	..	..	5	5
Mr , Esq	..	..	10	10
Mr , Esq	..	..	15	15
Mr , Esq	..	..	10	10
Mr ,	..	..	20	20
Mr Bhurumseebhoy,	..	..	5	5
Mr med Chinoy,	..	..	5	5
Mr bhoy, Esq	..	..	3	3
Mr mddbhoy,	..	..	10	10
Mr , Esq	..	..	2	2
Mr , Esq	..	..	5	5
Mr ,	..	..	2	2
Mr pomed,	..	..	2	2
Mr , Esq	..	..	2	2
Mr ,	..	..	2	2
Mr ,	..	..	5	5
Mr ,	..	..	10	10
Mr ,	..	..	10	10
Mr ,	..	..	10	10
Mr ,	..	..	5	5
Mr ,	..	..	2	1
Mr ,	..	..	250	250
Mr ,	..	..	32	32
Mr ,	..	..	10	10
Mr ,	..	..	50	50
Mr ,	..	11-12	..	11-12
Mr ,	..	..	50	50
Mr ,	..	..	20	20
Mr ,	..	..	25	25
Mr ,	..	..	50	50
Mr ,	..	..	5	5
Mr ,	..	..	10	10
Mr ,	..	..	15	15
Mr ,	..	..	10	10
Mr ,	..	..	20	20
Mr ,	..	..	5	5

LORD REAY AND THE ABKARI SYSTEM.

THE following reply has been forwarded to a petition presented by the liquor sellers of Bombay to H. E. the Governor a few days since:—

Government House, Gunesh Khued, July 3.

Dear Sir,—With reference to our conversation two days ago H. E. the Governor finds that it will be impossible to postpone the auction sale of licenses without disorganizing the whole Abkari system in Bombay Island, and he fears that sufficient time has not been allowed to admit of your memorial being properly examined, and orders being passed thereon before 6th inst., H. E. regrets therefore that the auctions will have to proceed for the disposal of this year's licenses, but all the points mentioned in your petition will be inquired into as speedily and thoroughly as possible.—I remain, &c.,

G. H. R. HART.
Mr. Eduljee Kawasjee. Private Secretary.

BENGAL.

THE FLOODS AT CUTTACK.—News from Cuttack, dated the 27th ultimo, says that the river has fallen two feet, and all danger to the town is now considered over. The sepoys patrolled the revetments during the two previous nights, and the water was then in some parts within two feet of the top of the earthworks. Heavy breaks are reported in the Pooree division, but no further accidents to life or property are yet announced. Passengers have succeeded in crossing the river at Cuttack. The Kendrapara lock entrance had silted up, but was being rapidly cleared.

MADRAS.

CHOLERA IN BANGALORE.—Cholera is alarmingly prevalent in the native town. Rain has fallen in abundance, and the prospects of the season have improved, but the failure of the past season's crops has caused a scarcity in some parts of the Province already. Mr. Girdlestone, the acting Resident, is taking great interest in the conservancy of the station.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

MUNICIPAL WISDOM.—An example of the wisdom with which cities are governed—when the Government happens to be that of an Indian Municipal Committee—has just been afforded at the expense of the residents of Allahabad. Of late years, and during the rains, in the general scarcity of vegetables, relish a well-dressed dish of Indian corn are in future to be deprived of that luxury. The city fathers in their wisdom have decreed that "no high crop of any description shall be allowed to be grown in compounds and sites situated within the Civil Station," the municipal inspector has during the last week been reporting as an infraction of this bye-law every patch of half-a-dozen maize stalks he could find growing in anyone's garden, and now warning notices are being issued calling attention to the penalties provided for the daring individual who has the boldness to disregard such an absurd regulation as that quoted above. The absurdity of it is evident when one considers that if the bye-law forbids the growth of bhuttas in the low swellings, it must also prevent the growth of any but dwarf varieties of peas in the cold; that French beans will become an impossibility, and that balsams, hollyhocks, and other high-growing annuals in the flower-garden are probably doomed. It is doubtful also whether the regulation as it stands will not prevent the growth of fruit of almost every kind. A "clump" of mangoes, plantains, or guavas in every scene a *higher* crop than one of bhuttas. It is not at all inconsistent with the above, or at least it will not seem so to persons who are used to the ways of the Municipality—that the ditches and drains should remain in an unusually offensive condition. This is said to be notoriously the case at present in Allahabad; and, if any long break comes in the rains, cholera may be confidently anticipated in spite of the Municipal hand being armed against maize or any other garden stuff.—*Pioneer.*

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS AT HOME.

No middle-aged man can fail to remember the great contest for the Boden Sanskrit Professorship, which in the year 1860 shook the University of Oxford to its centre. Of the two competitors on that occasion—or rather the two combatants, for the battle was fought out *à outrance*—Professor Max Müller, who not long since appeared in this series of "Celebrities," was one; the other was Professor Monier Williams, the victor. The latter is the son of an old Indian officer, formerly Surveyor-General of Bombay, and was himself born in Bombay, thus surrounded with a mild Oriental halo from his infancy. He commenced his University career at Balliol College, and there made the acquaintance of Coleridge, Northcote, Edward Karslake, Arthur Goulburn, Thomas Farrer, and other men of his standing at that college who have since attained distinction in life. Whilst a student he pulled bow in the Balliol racing boat, in which Sir Stafford Northcote rowed when it was head of the river; and he was also an original member of the London Skating Club, and was certainly then considered one of the first skaters of the day. His thoughts turning naturally to India, he was anxious to seek for occupation and for his livelihood in that country. But how to obtain a writership, as a Civil Service appointment was then called, was the question. All appointments, both in the Civil and Military Service, were in those days in the exclusive gift of the directors of the East India Company and a civil appointment, or writership, was eagerly sought after. Without family connection amongst the directors, the prize was supposed to be hopelessly beyond reach. Monier Williams had no family or other interest whatever, but, having written from Oxford an admirable letter of application to the directors, explaining his views and difficulties in the selection of a profession, she sent it (as her only resource and excuse) to Mr. Shank, one of the directors, with whom alone she had a personal acquaintance. To Mr. Shank's honour, be it said that he called the very next day on Mrs. Williams, and there and then promised a civil appointment to the writer of that letter.

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The report of the directors of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company (Limited) for the half-year ended December 31, 1884, states that the gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings during each of the four years amounted to £215,310, a decrease of £37,054, and the working expenses to £148,629, an increase of £1,881. The profit, therefore, shows a decrease of £38,935. The decreased earnings were due to a falling-off in merchandise traffic, principally in wheat and pertaining to Gallot facilities, in which Sir Stafford Northcote rowed when it was head of the river; and he was also an original member of the London Skating Club, and was certainly then considered one of the first skaters of the day. His thoughts turning naturally to India, he was anxious to seek for occupation and for his livelihood in that country. But how to obtain a writership, as a Civil Service appointment was then called, was the question. All appointments, both in the Civil and Military Service, were in those days in the exclusive gift of the directors of the East India Company and a civil appointment, or writership, was eagerly sought after. Without family connection amongst the directors, the prize was supposed to be hopelessly beyond reach. Monier Williams had no family or other interest whatever, but, having written from Oxford an admirable letter of application to the directors, explaining his views and difficulties in the selection of a profession, she sent it (as her only resource and excuse) to Mr. Shank, one of the directors, with whom alone she had a personal acquaintance. To Mr. Shank's honour, be it said that he called the very next day on Mrs. Williams, and there and then promised a civil appointment to the writer of that letter.

The young man's sphere of education was consequently transferred from Oxford to Haileybury, where he gained high honours and was head of his term, thanks in some measure to Jeremie, the dean, to Johnson, and the able professors who at that time controlled that establishment. There was some *esprit de corps* in those days amongst the young Indian civilians assembled in that building, and it has turned out many good men to rule over our possessions in the East. Among his contemporaries were Sir John Strachey, Sir George Campbell, Sir William Robinson, Seton Karr, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and others of note. Young Williams had gone through the whole course at Haileybury, and was on the point of sailing for India, when news reached this country that his brother had been killed in action, at the age of nineteen, in the disastrous attempt to relieve the beleaguered force at Kelat-i-Biloochistan, one of the isolated forts which Lord Keane had garrisoned, leaving the garrison to shift for themselves, on his march southward from Quetta. The shock occasioned by this sudden news had such an effect upon the young student that he threw up his appointment and returned to Oxford. There his previous course of study enabled him to carry off with ease one of the Boden Sanskrit scholarships, and he eventually went up for his degree, being awarded an Honorary Double Fourth in the examinations. Before he could finally determine on his future profession, the professorship of Sanskrit at Haileybury became vacant, and he applied for and obtained the post, working for many years in that institution as the colleague of Henry Melvill, the principal; Eastwick, the Professor of Hindustani; Buckley, the Professor of Classics; Heaviside, the Professor of Mathematics; Ouseley, the Professor of Persian; and last, but not least, Jones, the Professor of Political Economy, who at the same time was also one of the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales. It was a great boon to an outsider to be the casual guest of any one of these distinguished men, and to be present in their common-room after dinner, where the conversation was brilliant and diversified. It was said of Mr. Jones that he was intimately acquainted with the statistics of every parish in the kingdom, and that after his second bottle of port not even Macaulay himself could rival him in his fund of anecdote and information.

Early in the year 1860, Horace Hayman Wilson, who for nearly thirty years had held the Boden Professorship of Sanskrit, as well as the post of Examiner at Haileybury, died at the age of seventy-three. He was elected to the professorship by the members of Convocation in the year 1832, by a very small majority, as the best scholar, against his opponent Dr. Mill, the Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, who, as a divine, was supposed by some to be the fitter man of the two to fulfil the objects of the pious founder, the numbers being—for Mr. Wilson, 207; for Dr. Mill, 200. A large proportion, however, of Dr. Mill's supporters on that occasion lived to be thankful that they were beaten at the poll, and to feel no manner of doubt that Wilson was the right and only man for the place. After the lapse of a generation the contest was renewed in the year 1860, pretty much on the same lines. The prize was worth fighting for, carrying with it honourable and independent position, with as much or as little work as the Professor chose to put to it, and an income of 1,000*l.* a year drawn from the funds. The battle raged for seven weeks by the terms of the endowment a short interval was required to intervene between vacancy and the election to admit of candidates coming forward from India, and this interval was employed by the two prominent candidates, Professor Max Müller and Mr. Monier Williams, in organising committees, in canvassing the Convocation, and in the public expression of their views, until the very day of the election. This unfortunately occasioned an estrangement between the two candidates, which unfortunately continues to this day. On the 15th of December, 1860, the exciting contest was decided in a Convocation held in the Sheldonian Theatre, when, at the close of the poll, the numbers were declared as follows: for Mr. Monier Williams, 833; for Professor Max Müller, 610; majority for Mr. Williams, 223. Scarcely ever did a non-political contest excite so much interest, or no many non-resident members of the University congregate at one time for the purpose of voting. The resident members were about equally divided; the non-residents, who, notwithstanding the inclement season, came from every party of the kingdom, carried the day.

Ever since that eventful period Professor Williams has resided at Oxford, and he now occupies a house called Merton Lea, built by himself close to the Parks. The Professor loves light, is reckless of its effect on the colouring of his Indian carpets. His study shows him to be a true workman. There are strewn the many newspapers and pamphlets which week by week arrive for him from every part of India together with letters, the answering of which adds materially to the bulk of the post-bag on every Indian mail day. Entirely lined with books from floor to ceiling, this room contains a library which, whilst showing the catholicity of the owner's mind, is especially rich in Oriental works, and contains some MSS. of rare value. The original limits of the room becoming too circumscribed, an annexe has been built into which the library has overflowed. On the walls space has been found for two of Brion's excellent relievo maps of India, which are often taken down for the benefit of the Professor's friends to point out the different passes through which successive races have poured into what is now our Indian Empire. From the mantelpiece two marble representations of the elephant-headed Ganesa frown upon the careless intruder, who is reassured, however, on beholding side by side with them two figures of the mild-faced Buddha, one carved on brass, the other on black wood, the latter being, it is believed, a specimen rarely to be met with now. The Professor has not retired from the drudgery of lecturing, for lecturing is the work of a professor; but he is equally devoted to the publication of books calculated to extend the boundary of knowledge in his own subject, and he may be seen at work in his sanctum, sometimes with his native Pundit beside him, indifferent to meals, correcting the proofs of the new edition of his great work, the Sanskrit-English Dictionary, surrounded with Oriental books and manuscripts, collating and verifying, for surely no scholar better deserves the merit of absolute accuracy in all he gives to the public. He has done much to justify his election, not only importing into the larger and more important sphere of the University the admirable qualifications which distinguished him as a teacher at Haileybury, not only addressing himself with much zeal and industry to the promotion of a more general knowledge of Sanskrit, as evidenced by his Grammar and Dictionary, but extending his efforts to a far wider field of usefulness. He has, by his unwearied exertions, aided by liberal donations from friends, both British and native, at length successfully established at Oxford the "Indian Institute," the half of which is now completed. The first stone of the building which occupies a most excellent position in the heart of Oxford, was laid in May, 1883, by the Prince of Wales. The architecture of the Institute looks rather lop-sided, the façade towards Broad Street needing the other half of the building to balance the frontage towards Holywell. Altogether the place looks exceedingly well adapted to correct the ideas of Brahman and Buddhist monks, who aspire to merge all activity in a dreamy Nirvana, or place of extinction. Chiefly with the view of founding and fostering that institution Professor Williams has made at his own cost three separate journeys to India, one in 1875, another in 1876—when he visited Southern India to cultivate a better acquaintance with Brahmanism and Hinduism, the best examples of which are to be found in the temples of the south—and the third in 1883, when he was the guest of the Viceroy in Calcutta, by whom his objects were nobly seconded. The results of these journeys have been communicated to the public at various times through the press and by the Professor's published works; and there is no doubt that he will succeed in making Oxford the training-ground for the Indian Civil Service, and the great centre of Indian and Oriental study and research.—*World.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

At the annual general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, to be held in London this month, the board of directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 8s. 9d., per cent. on the deferred annuity capital of the company, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent. for the half-year.

The half-yearly report of the directors of the Madras Railway Company shows a gross revenue of £316,664, against £299,331, an expenditure of £192,419, being 60·76 per cent. of the earnings, against £182,384 and 60·92 per cent., and a net revenue of £124,245 as compared with £117,000. Including troops and police, 2,531,274 passengers were carried in the half-year, against 2,198,584, the passenger mileage being 115,057,

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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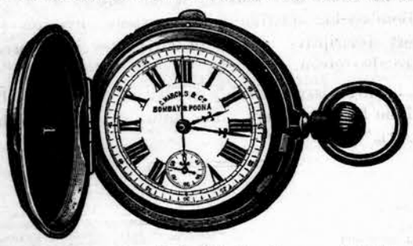

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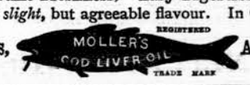
Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. 

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